

November 2--
And 1944
AN EDITORIAL

WITH a few notable exceptions, the Republicans came out ahead in the elections throughout the nation Tuesday. They won victories in the most important statewide contests and in several mayoralty contests.

As was expected, they and other foes of the President's war policies are interpreting the results as a sign that the people are opposed to these policies and as a defeat for the national administration.

The vote was nothing of the sort. The people did not vote on the key issues of the war nor on their attitude toward the President. The Republicans themselves did all they could to keep the war issue out of the campaign and the Democrats, with few exceptions, also avoided this, the decisive issue.

While certain trends and influences of a national character did undoubtedly play a part, the decisive factors that determined the outcome were not of a national character, but were local.

There can be no question, for instance, that many people in New York and New Jersey cast their votes for the Republicans because of their opposition to Aurelianism and Hagueism.

Nor can there be any doubt that the demoralization and divisions that exist in many state and local Democratic Party organizations, which set in particularly after the 1942 electoral defeats, contributed to the outcome.

In New York, failure of the Democratic organization, under the leadership of James A. Farley, to get out the vote for Lieutenant General Haskell resulted in the unprecedented situation in which the Democrats received only 42,000 more votes than the Republicans in New York City. In New Jersey, in the midst of the campaign, the Hague and Edison factions fought each other more than they fought against the Republican Walter E. Edge.

In Philadelphia, the character of the mayoralty candidate chosen by the Democrats, the notorious anti-Soviet appeaser William C. Bullitt, was enough to guarantee a Republican victory. Certainly, no one can legitimately claim that the defeat of a candidate like Bullitt was a defeat for the war policies of the Administration.

In Kentucky, the fact that Election Day came in the midst of a Lewis-inspired mine strike against the war effort and the fact that Lewis' machine backed the GOP unquestionably gave the Republican candidate a lot of votes.

In marked contrast to the situation elsewhere are the Cleveland results. Here, practically all sections of labor, in unity with the win-the-war city administration, succeeded in bringing the war issue before the electorate by refusing to payroll, and won overwhelmingly.

While most of its candidates elsewhere were defeated, progressive labor, particularly the CIO, undoubtedly conducted a more active and vigorous campaign than in any previous election. Following the policy of the National CIO Political Committee led by Sidney Hillman, it sought to unite labor and all pro-Roosevelt forces behind a single win-the-war candidate for each office.

Not everywhere, however, did it achieve labor unity. The endorsement of Hanley by the state and city AFL leaders, while it certainly did not represent the sentiments of the majority of the membership of the AFL, was heavily exploited by the Republicans and undoubtedly determined the vote of many an AFL member. In Detroit, a number of AFL unions campaigned actively for Mayor Jeffries, while the CIO and AFL city bodies backed his opponent, Frank Fitzgerald. In San Francisco, various AFL leaders threw their support to different candidates including the victor, Roger D. Lapham, despite his notorious anti-labor record.

This disunity in labor's ranks, wherein various sections which generally support the President gave their backing to Republicans, helped considerably to obscure the war issue.

Despite the progress made by labor politically, it has as yet only scratched the surface. It has a considerable distance to go in mobilizing its own strength and it has much to do by way of establishing close collaboration with farmers, middle classes and other patriotic sections of the people.

Anti-labor forces succeeded in winning a large farm and middle class vote for the Republicans by playing upon fears that labor wanted to "take over" the government. Labor is pictured by these reactionaries as a foe of the middle classes and the farmers.

Labor's campaign failed sufficiently to take this into account, and was run in such a way as to make it possible to frighten the farmers and middle classes by its narrow appeal, directed frequently only to the workers.

An outstanding positive feature of the campaign was the part played by the Negro people. In New York, Detroit, Cleveland and elsewhere, they were closely allied with labor behind the pro-Roosevelt candidates. In New York, this alliance led to the election of Francis E. Rivers as a city court judge.

Especially noteworthy was the role of the Communist Party. It fought for a policy of unity of labor and of all win-the-war forces behind an all-out war program. It did much to cement the relationship between the Negro people and the labor movement. The 47,000 votes cast for Arnold Johnson, Communist candidate for school board in Cleveland, the increased votes for Communists in Detroit and San Francisco, the extremely broad support gotten for Communist candidates everywhere, is a reflection of the constructive role played by the Communists.

While local factors were decisive in the final election results, there can be no doubt that weaknesses in some of the domestic policies of the Administration, particularly with regard to wages, and inefficiency in the application of others, such as price control, entered into these results. It cannot be doubted, too, that the outcome will serve to encourage the defeatists and the foes of the President's war policies to continue their obstruction.

Thus, the election results should serve as a warning to the win-the-war forces of the nation, of which labor is the backbone, to step up their political activities, to establish the broadest unity of action against the enemies of the war effort, to reach all sections of the population with the tasks necessary to speed victory.

Closer relations should be established between labor and the Administration, nationally and on a local scale. The healthy pro-Roosevelt elements within the Democratic Party should begin to assert themselves more forcefully within that party and begin to take over the leadership by waging a resolute struggle against the anti-Roosevelt forces in cooperation with labor.

By greater activity and organization on the political field now, by establishing greater unity, labor, together with all other win-the-war forces can overcome the effects of the 1943 elections. It can and will strengthen national unity behind the Commander-in-Chief and rout the pro-fascist defeatists and appeasers who are seeking to obstruct his policies and capture control of the nation.

Coal Strike Ends; Ickes, Lewis Sign Agreement

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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RED ARMY NEARS KHERSON; RECORD U. S. RAID RIPS NAZIS

CIO Hails London Allied Labor Parley

By Alan Max

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3.—With much enthusiasm and after a deep-going discussion, the CIO convention today hailed the forthcoming conference of international labor in London and called upon the AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods to join with it in preparing for the historic labor gathering.

Coal Strike Off; Sign Mine Pact

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UP).—United Mine Workers' president John L. Lewis tonight called off the strike of 530,000 coal miners, effective immediately, after concluding government wage contracts with Coal Administrator Harold L. Ickes, providing more money for both soft coal and anthracite workers.

The agreements, stemming from two days of conferences, stipulated: For bituminous miners—a basic wage of \$8.50 for eight hours and 45 minutes of work, including underground travel time. To meet conditions fixed by the War Labor Board in rejecting the original UMW-Ullrich contract on those terms, Lewis agreed to reduce the miners' lunch time from 30 to 15 minutes. The cut is designed to offset the portion of the \$8.50 which WLB said it could not approve—approximately 33 cents—because it was a "hidden wage increase."

There is no retroactive feature in the bituminous pact.

For anthracite miners—the pact accepts the recent WLB decision granting them a 32-cent-a-day wage increase and also reduces their lunch period from 30 to 15 minutes to provide an additional boost of 37.5 cents a day. Of this 70-cent gain, the 32-cent portion is retroactive to May 1 with back pay to be granted the miners in two equal installments in November and January.

Both agreements include minor occupational concessions and increased vacation pay previously passed by the board and amounting to about 25 cents daily.

PORTAL TO PORTAL

The accord establishes the portal-to-portal pay system for soft coal miners but not for the anthracite group. WLB held it could not approve a wage structure, including travel time, if it were included in an agreement as was done in the Illinois case. It did not order such a system in its anthracite ruling.

The War Labor Board announced it would meet at 10 A.M. tomorrow to study and rule on the pact. Copies were sent to individual members tonight for examination.

The agreement was made public by Ickes after it had been ratified by the 300-man UMW.

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Along with this contribution by the convention to international labor cooperation, the day was marked by a thunderous demonstration from the delegates when Vice-President Henry Wallace praised President Roosevelt as "our friend."

Wallace was roundly received by the convention as later was Mrs. Roosevelt, who came to the convention as the guest of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries.

DUTY, NOT GRATITUDE

The discussion on the international labor unity resolution, the text of which is printed on page 3 in this edition, was led off by James Drury of the Baltimore CIO Council, who declared that "while we are grateful to our brother unionists of our allies, especially the unionists of Stalingrad, international labor unity is not a matter of gratitude, but one of duty to ourselves, and to the future of our unions after the war."

Drury was followed by Chairman Van A. Bittner of the Resolutions Committee, who declared that "we want to collaborate with every independent trade union organization in all the world."

Secretary Philip H. Van Gelder of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers said there was "no greater need than for the representatives of the working people to meet in order to effectuate the winning of the war and a democratic peace."

Charging that the great industrial interests have their cartels and international agreements for the purpose of reconstituting industrial tyranny, Van Gelder said that the "least labor can do is to unite for."

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Hull, Eden Leave Moscow

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4 (UP).—American Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden left Moscow yesterday, a Radio Moscow broadcast said early today.

A large delegation bade them farewell, including Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov, and Vice Commissars Andrei Yu. Vishinsky, V. G. Dekanozov, Maxim Litvinov and Ivan Maisky; British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr; American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and members of the British and American military missions.

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Cacchione and Davis Making Strong Race

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione was among the top candidates in Brooklyn and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., was running strong in Manhattan as the county of City Council votes got under way yesterday.

A cross section of first choice ballots in 72 Brooklyn election districts showed Councilman Joseph T. Sharkey, Democrat, out in the lead, with Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, Republican, second, and Cacchione, Communist, and Walter Hart, Democrat, running neck-and-neck for third place.

The two leading candidates in Manhattan were William A. Carroll, Democrat, and Davis, Communist.

FIRST CHOICES INCOMPLETE

But no official first choice count of PR ballots has yet been completed in the five boroughs.

It was estimated by Election Commissioner David Costanza that the next Council will contain not

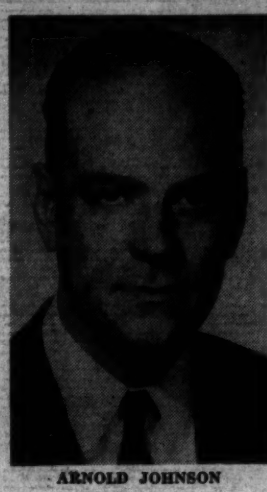
more than 18 or less than 15 members. This estimate was made on the basis of the number of votes cast for Lieut. Governor minus 20 per cent for invalid and blank ballots.

In the Bronx, where it is estimated three Councilmen will be elected, the top three candidates were Charles E. Keegan, Democrat, Joseph E. Kinaley, Democrat, and Michael J. Quill, Independent Laborite. The official first count however, as in other boroughs, is not expected to be completed in the Bronx until sometime today.

In the 60th Regiment Armory, where the Manhattan votes are being counted, political observers expressed keen interest in the Harlem Davis vote.

Eugene P. Connolly, Laborite, is also up in the front among the

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ARNOLD JOHNSON

GOP Swamped in Cleveland; 47,000 Vote Communist

By Sig Wenger

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—The pro-Roosevelt, win-the-war coalition welded in the municipal election campaign here won a signal victory of national importance with Mayor Lausche's re-election by a record breaking majority.

The election of a Democratic City Council for the first time in three decades and the smashing, unprecedented vote of 47,235 for Arnold Johnson, State Secretary of the Communist Party, candidate for the Board of Education, were the outstanding election highlights.

In a landslide comparable only to the Roosevelt sweep here in 1936, Frank J. Lausche became Cleveland's first Democratic Mayor to win re-election since Newton Baker 30 years ago, obtaining 112,864 votes against 45,955 for the Republican candidate, Edward Stanton. Despite an unusually light vote and without any organized political machine, Lausche rolled up the largest majority and the greatest percentage of the total vote ever obtained by a municipal candidate in Cleveland.

SMASHING VICTORY

The Mayor's re-election by an amazing 71 per cent vote is recognized even by the daily newspapers here as a tribute to "one of the most eloquent spokesmen for the war cause in the country."

He made the question of unity of all Clevelanders for the complete victory of the United Nations coalition the dominant issue of his campaign and sought re-election "on my record as a war leader."

With majorities ranging from three-to-one up to nine-to-one in the strong labor and nationally wards and precincts, one of the most significant aspects of Lausche's vote is the definite majority in the Negro community.

In the three wards of Jewish majority, where in each case a Jewish Republican candidate for council was victorious, the Democratic mayor received over 75 per cent of the vote. In the solid Polish Ward 14, controlled up to now by the anti-Soviet Republican Councilman Lowandowski, Lausche polled 3,863 to his opponents 726.

With the election of eight new Lausche-Roosevelt Democrats, friendly to labor, plus several Democratic incumbents re-elected with united labor support, Cleveland will have a Democratic City Council for the first time since 1913.

BEAT ANTI-SOVIET POLE

The most significant win-the-war victories among the favorable councilman results are:

The election of Leonard P. Franks, pro-United Nations Pole over the strongly entrenched supporter of the Polish government-in-exile, Lowandowski;

The re-election in Ward 20 of Joseph Krizek, Independent Democrat and most consistent follower in the City Council of Mayor Lausche's all-out victory program;

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Rivers Victory Termed Blow To Discrimination

Handsome delivery by update New York gave Senator Joe R. Hanley, Republican, his biggest lift in his race for Lieutenant Governor.

Hanley's winning total, 1,824,002 votes, included a margin of 650,000 over Lieut. Gen. William Haskell, his Democratic and American Labor Party foe, beyond the Westchester County line. Haskell's total was 1,173,530.

Haskell took Brooklyn by 165,450, Bronx by 109,063 and Manhattan by 66,010. Hanley took Queens and Richmond, the former by 23,520 and the latter by 576.

Hanley carried many Republicans with him to victory in the state. The GOP was said to have won twice as many Mayoralty contests as the Democrats. Troy elected its first Republican Mayor in 16 years.

RIVERS ELECTED

A highlight of the election was the victory of Justice Francis Rivers, Republican and ALP candidate, to the Manhattan City Court. His triumph by a vote of 106,431 to 143,858 for Joseph T. Higgins, Democrat, was a blow against racial intolerance as it brought the first election of a Negro to a county-wide judicial office in New York City.

Rivers' victory gives him the highest judicial office held by one of his race through elective choice anywhere in the country since the Civil War. His term runs for 10 years at \$17,500 a year.

He polled 105,404 votes on the Republican ticket and 61,225 on the ALP line.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the New York County Committee of the ALP, hailed the Rivers' election as "a blow against discrimination" and "America's answer to intolerance."

Other results at a glance:

SUPREME COURT
(Seven Elected)

Collins (R-D-L) 577,610

McGehee (R-D-L) 568,674

Untermyer (R-D-L) 567,274

Don and Kuban Cossacks rode through flaming villages on the steppes below Kakhovka, important river crossing city taken yesterday after days of street fighting. Front reports relayed by Moscow said the entire region along the western edge of the Nogaisk Steppe through which the speeding Soviet forces were advancing was illuminated at night by burning houses in the villages and blazing wheat stacks in the fields.

COSSACKS CUT DOWN Foe

The fierce, saber-wielding Cossacks were chosen to lead the finishing phases of the Nogaisk campaign because their swift, pure-bred horses could maneuver more easily in the sandy terrain about the Dnieper estuary than the

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Cossacks Cut Down Nazis Fleeing West

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UP).—Red Army forces, led by charging Don and Kuban Cossack horsemen, smashed into the sandy wastes of the Dnieper Estuary today and captured the town of Bolshie Kopani, within 19 miles of the river mouth port of Kherxon.

The battle of the Nogaisk Steppe appeared to be roaring to a successful conclusion for the Soviets as the Red Army newspaper Red Star proclaimed: "The liberation of the Crimea and the right bank of the Ukraine is near."

Moscow's broadcast operational communique reported the capture of more than 80 inhabited places in the western fringe of the steppe. Along with Bolshie Kopani, Gen. Fedor I. Tolbukhin's Fourth Ukrainian Army captured Chabasy, 25 miles southeast of Kherxon. The capture of these towns represented gains of 10 miles southwest and northwest, respectively, from Brilievka, taken yesterday.

GREAT VICTORIES AT HAND

With the Soviet Union's most important holiday scheduled for Sunday when the 26th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution will be celebrated, the Red Army was striving to present Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin with new decisive victories. Several times Wednesday, radio Moscow urged the Soviet fighters to greater efforts, exhorting them:

"Gallant troops of the Red Army! Millions of Soviet people are languishing under the yoke of the German Fascists awaiting you as liberators. Beat the enemy! Exterminate the German invaders! Forward westward until the full liberation of our country!"

The Nazi High Command acknowledged yesterday that a Soviet landing had been made on the Kerch Peninsula. Although Moscow did not confirm reports of a landing, the Soviet radio spoke of constant guerrilla attacks against the Germans in the Crimea.

The battle of the Nogaisk Steppe was rapidly approaching its culmination, front reports indicated.

Supported by motorized units, Don and Kuban Cossacks rode through flaming villages on the steppes below Kakhovka, important river crossing city taken yesterday after days of street fighting. Front reports relayed by Moscow said the entire region along the western edge of the Nogaisk Steppe through which the speeding Soviet forces were advancing was illuminated at night by burning houses in the villages and blazing wheat stacks in the fields.

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Record U. S. Raid Hits West Germany

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 4 (UP).—The largest raiding force ever sent aloft by the U. S. 8th Air Force bombed the naval base of Wilhelmshaven and other targets in northwestern Germany by daylight yesterday, throwing out such a devastating curtain of fire that the Germans were able to shoot down only five heavy bombers.

It was possible that the "air armada" might have consisted of as many as 1,000 planes of all types. U. S. Air Force officers said the assault was the "greatest ever" by daylight. It was recalled that last month President Roosevelt said 855 planes were in the Eighth's best previous raid.

Indicating that the RAF's big night bombers might be out after being idle since Oct. 23 when they hit Kassel, radio stations in Berlin, Luxembourg and Calais, France, began fading from the air early last night.

A few German planes were over Britain early last night, touching off a brief air raid alarm in London about 8 o'clock.

Swinging back into action after a two-week layoff, the hundreds of Flying Fortresses and Liberators which made the 700-mile round trip flight to Wilhelmshaven, where the German battleship Tirpitz was built, were escorted all the way by Lightning and Thunderbolt fighters. The bombers shot down 18 German planes and the fighters 16.

Enemy Loses 85 Planes at Rabaul

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Thursday, Nov. 4 (UP).—Allied air forces struck at the important Rabaul base Tuesday, destroying 15 enemy ships and 85 planes. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said today.

Eleven other ships were damaged and 23 more planes probably were destroyed, it was said.

The heavy assault was announced as battle-seasoned U. S. Marines on Bougainville Island, 250 miles to the southeast, prepared to meet counterattacks by enemy forces in the mountainous area near Empress Augusta Bay on the west coast, where the Americans landed Monday.

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See Senate Adopting 4-Power Decisions

By Adam Lapid

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Senate was all set late today to approve the section in the four-power declaration of Moscow providing for "a general international organization" to maintain peace.

At long last, the windy debate in the Senate over what kind of post-war resolution should be passed drew to its close. And a final vote overwhelmingly approving the language of the Moscow declaration was considered certain tomorrow.

Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, took the floor late this afternoon and grudgingly agreed to offer as an amendment to his post-war resolution this language taken from the Moscow declaration.

"That the Senate recognizes the necessity of there being established at the earliest practicable date a

general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security."

This language will be added to the Connally resolution which had been criticized by many Senators as being too vague.

SOP TO DEFEATISTS

But as a sop to isolationist and defeatist Senators there was also added a proviso proposed by Senator Raymond E. Willis, Indiana Republican, that any treaty made to effectuate the purpose of the resolution must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

The movement for ending the Senate debate by approving the Moscow declaration began to snow-

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San Francisco C.P. Choice Polls 40,000

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Nov. 3.—Oleta O'Connor Yates, Communist candidate for Board of Supervisors, polled 40,000 votes, running 10th in list of 17 candidates for six vacancies. This is a 33 per cent increase over highest previous Communist vote of 30,000 in San Francisco, and 18 per cent of the total vote compared to 11 per cent previously.

Roger Lapham was elected mayor over the labor candidate George Reilly. Mayor Rossi trailed third. Lapham failed to get a majority, polling 90,000 of 220,000 votes. Total vote cast was 73,000 less than 1939 municipal election, although tens of thousands new workers here.

The defeat of Reilly is attributed largely to the failure of labor to get out the vote.

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Two Generals And a Sea

By a Veteran Commander

THE picture on the southern wing of the German-Soviet Front is extremely interesting, from a purely professional viewpoint. You have the sight of two generals (Konev and Tolbukhin) and one sea (the Black Sea) creating between themselves two traps and one utter rout.

On the War Fronts

Konev began by creating the western jaw of Trap No. 2 and reached Krivoi Rog.

Simultaneously Tolbukhin cracked the Melitopol Gate and in four days did the following: a) with his center he routed von Mann-



stein's divisions in the Nogiak Steppe and pushed 110 miles forward, almost to the "outskirts" of Odessa; b) with his left flank he built up the eastern jaw of Trap No. 2 and created the prerequisites for a crossing of the Lower Dnieper (at Kakhovka, for instance), and c) with his left flank he bottled up the Germans in the Crimea and created, with the help of the Black Sea, Trap No. 1.

The strategic pattern of the thing is indeed almost unique.

DeGaulle Asks Rightful Role as 'Liberation Nears'

ALGIER, Nov. 3 (UP). — Gen. Charles De Gaulle said today the war situation was such that the liberation of France "may be fairly near" and claimed for the French Committee of National Liberation "the right to be present with great nations in Allied war and post-war councils."

"It would be useless to forecast the number of weeks or months which will separate the nation (France) from liberation, yet, still, the war situation is such that the thing may be fairly near," he said. "Eager units are ready to make the enemy again feel the force of French arms on land, sea and in the air."

Speaking at the opening session of a French Consultative Assembly established to act as a limited parliament body until the French people can choose their own government, De Gaulle officially expressed French fears that France was being excluded from Allied planning bodies.

"France thinks that any European settlement and any major world settlement made without her would not be a good settlement," he said. "She has a deep feeling that fall-

Prosecution Asks De Marigny's Life

NAASAU, Bahamas, Nov. 3.—The prosecution today demanded the life of Alfred De Marigny for the murder of his wealthy father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes, after Lady Oakes testified that it had been necessary to terminate "the dangerous pregnancy" of the French count's 18-year-old wife, Nancy. Lady Oakes preceded this testimony with an account of Nancy's illness in Mexico, which she said De Marigny tried to pay for with money she believed belonged to his second wife, Ruth Fahnestock.

Catholics, Communists Unite, Urges Mexican Archbishop

By Alfred Miller (Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3. — "Not only is it possible but urgent that Catholics and Communists, reconciling their interests, work unitedly for the well-being of the country."

These are not the words of Dionisio Encina, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Mexico, though he holds that opinion.

They were spoken by the head of the Catholic Church in Mexico, Monsignor Archbishop Luis M. Martinez, in an interview with an

editor of the weekly magazine Asi, published here, and appearing in its latest issue.

"Monsignor," the Archbishop was asked, according to Asi, "do you believe in a reconciliation between Catholics, people of the left in general and Communists?"

The flat answer was: "Never." Then, elaborating, the official head of the Catholic Church in this country declared: "Ideological reconciliation is impossible, but what must be done is to compromise with the idea of everyone and to let everyone think as he pleases. 'An ideological reconciliation is impossible,' the Archbishop repeated. 'But,' he said, 'it is not only possible but urgent that Catholics and Communists, reconciling interests, work unitedly for the well-being of the country.'"

"We joyfully greet these declarations of the Archbishop. They constitute a call for the patriotic unity of Catholics and Communists and, therefore, for the union of all Mexicans, leaving aside their religious, political or philosophical differences in favor of a supreme effort for Mexico and the cause of civilization," the labor daily El

Popular commented editorially.

Tito Slashes Way Into Rumania

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UP).—Yugoslav Partisans have crossed the heavily guarded Rumanian frontier and clashed with Axis satellite troops, it was reported today as Gen. Josip (Tito) Brozovich revealed that Allied planes had carried out previously unannounced bombing on Adriatic ports.

A communique from the headquarters of the Partisan leader gave no details of the penetration of Rumanian soil, saying only that "successful operations" had been carried out and much enemy war material had been destroyed.

The raids followed similar forays into Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria. Yugoslav guerrillas have been reported operating near Rumania's important iron gate on the Danube River.

The Partisan bulletin, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said British and American planes had bombed enemy troop concentrations at the ports of Ragusa and Metkovic, and, in even more active support of the Partisans, attacked German sea-borne troops which landed on the Peljesac Peninsula Oct. 28. Dates of the Allied raids were not given.

TITO ACKNOWLEDGES AID

Reports here said that Tito had radioed the Allies his appreciation for increasing numbers of air raids on vital Yugoslav rail junctions and German-controlled airbases, and for the active support of Partisan ground forces. The air attacks were started in mid-October.

The Partisans recently captured a German and Italian aircraft at Gorizia, Italy, it was stated, for use as Yugoslav aviators answer Tito's call to service.

The Partisans, it was stated, have no lack of bases. There are many in Partisan-held Central Bosnia. Tito's call to aviators, it was said, meant the Partisans no longer consider themselves guerrillas but a modern army.

Haw, Haw, I'm Killing You

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 3 (UP).—The Nazis have made death the penalty for telling or inventing "political jokes" during "serious" times as these, the Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau reported today from Berlin. The following was given as an example of an outlawed wisecrack: "What is the shortest joke in the world?" Answer: "We shall win."

She Refused to Give Up Fight



Enemy bombers attacked the cruiser Savannah just prior to the landing of Allied troops at Salerno, Italy. A crewman douses a fire amid the life rafts caused by the bombs. The ship refused to give up the fight, despite damage.

Red Bogey Doesn't Fool Norwegians

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (ICN).—The Nazi occupationists in Norway are simply showing their dull-wittedness in chattering about the "Soviet danger" to that country, an article in War and the Working Class, No. 10, declares.

The Nazis are trying to scare the Norwegians with a stupid invention, the article says. It quotes the Quisling paper, Friis Folk, as saying that England would have "no objections" if northern Norway were taken over as a Russian province and southern Norway put "in the sphere of Russian interests."

Furthermore, the Quisling paper informed sceptical Norwegian listeners that a map allegedly issued in 1942 in the United States actually included Norway in the Soviet Union.

Slovak Alliance Blasts Pro-Nazi Hodza-Led Clique

(Special to the Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 3.—The Slovak League, headed by Milan Hodza, was denounced for its pro-Nazi and quisling role in a resolution adopted here by the board of directors of the Slovak National Alliance of America, which has headquarters in Chicago.

The Slovak National Alliance statement declared its support of the Czechoslovakian government headed by Dr. Eduard Benes.

"The overwhelming majority of the Slovak people in Czechoslovakia and the majority of their descendants in America are wholeheartedly in favor of the great alliance of the United Nations, and hope this alliance will grow firmer and stronger for an early victory in the war and a stable peace to come," the resolution of the board of directors says.

The statement called attention to the fact that the pro-Axis Slovak League's meeting in Pittsburgh on Oct. 28—the anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak republic—had as its aim the attempt to save Monsignor Tiso, puppet head of occupied Slovakia, from a quelling's fate.

The aim of the Slovak League and of its front organization, the Slovak National Council, is to arrange "the capitulation of Msgr. Tiso in exchange for certain special concessions to his regime in the form of continuation of a so-called 'Slovak self existence' and the establishment of a 'cordon sanitaire'," the statement says.

But the Slovak National Alliance will have nothing to do with such schemes, the statement says.

"The Slovak National Alliance of America on behalf of the great majority of American citizens of Slovak descent hereby makes public the fact that it is completely dissociated from these activities and feels compelled to condemn them as dangerous to America and the United Nations," the statement says.

Danes Hit Nazis Hard, Says Paper

(By United Press)

An average of 20 acts of anti-Nazi sabotage occur nightly in Denmark and Danes are proudly claiming for their nation the title of "champion saboteur" among the occupied countries, according to a Danish journalist writing for the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, the OWI said Wednesday.

France, the dispatch said, was given second place with an estimated 15 acts of sabotage each night.

Hails 'Daily' on Mikhailovitch

By its early expose of Dr. J. V. Stojanovich, Yugoslav traitor, the Daily Worker scored the "greatest journalistic feat of the year," Victor Pasche, St. Louis newspaperman, writes in the current issue of the Guild Reporter, organ of the American Newspaper Guild.

Pasche, noting that the Daily Worker told the truth about Mikhailovitch long before military events forced the rest of the press to publish part of the truth, said the Guild to campaign for public recognition for the Daily.

State Dep't Talks Turkey to Franco

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Reports from Washington indicate that the State Department is "giving serious consideration" to Franco Spain's diplomatic maneuvers and may have sharply questioned the Spanish government on the recent reported congratulatory message to the Japanese-sponsored puppet government set up in the Philippines.

The Daily Worker suggested in an editorial, Oct. 28, that the State Department owed the American people some explanation of its relations to fascist Spain, in view of the evidence of Spain's friendship with our enemies, including messages of solidarity to Mussolini, Hitler and Hirohito.

The developments with respect to the Philippine incident were as follows:

On Oct. 7, President Roosevelt asked Congress to grant immediate full independence to the Philippines, to become effective as soon as we had the power to guarantee such independence.

On Oct. 14—just seven days later—Japan in a counter-move announced the "granting" of full independence to the Philippines with the formation of a Japanese-sponsored puppet regime under

"President" Jose P. Laurel.

On Oct. 22, President Roosevelt denounced the new Philippine regime as a puppet government.

On Oct. 28, Radio Tokyo announced that Spanish Foreign Minister Count Francisco Gomez de Jordana had sent, on behalf of Chief of State Generalissimo Francisco Franco, a congratulatory message to the puppet regime set up by Japan in the Philippines.

The Spanish Foreign Minister told puppet Laurel, "I can assure your excellency that relations between the Philippines and Spain will always be on a plane of perfect comprehension and mutual understanding."

This was the last straw for our State Department, and, according to press reports, a sharp protest was made to Spain.

U.S. Freezes Funds Of 2 Argentine Banks

The United States Treasury Department has frozen the funds of two of Argentina's largest banks, El Banco de la Nacion and El Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, according to yesterday's press reports from Montevideo.

This action is in line with United States government action in freezing the funds of enemy-owned firms in the Americas since Pearl Harbor and of blacklisted firms doing business with enemy countries.

Since most foreign exchange business is now financed in dollars, the effect of the Treasury order would be to eliminate the Banks named from foreign exchange business.

Inasmuch as Argentina has not broken off diplomatic relations with any of the Axis countries, the Treasury move would be a way of seriously crippling Argentine business relations with the Axis.

This action, if true as reported, would constitute the third instance of pressure by the United States on the only openly pro-Axis country in the Western Hemisphere.

First was the action of Secretary of State Cordell Hull on Sept. 7 in rejecting Argentine Foreign Secretary Segundo Storin's request for lend-lease aid in building up Argentina's military strength.

Second was President Roosevelt's criticism on Oct. 15 of the Argentine government's suspension of Jewish newspapers, which he described as "obviously anti-Semitic in nature and of a character so closely identified with the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine."

The reported action by the Treasury goes far beyond the previous two, inasmuch as it adds financial to moral pressure.

See Senate Adopting 4-Power Decisions

(Continued from Page 1)

Outright defeatists in the Senate were divided on their next step. Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota made it plain that he would vote for the amended resolution because he didn't think it would mean much.

Senator Wheeler also thought the resolution "doesn't mean very much," but said he hadn't decided whether he would vote for it.

Only about half a dozen Senators are expected to vote against the amended Connally resolution. Many isolationist and defeatist Senators are taking solace in the proviso that any treaty will have to be ratified by the Senate, and they believe that this leaves them out in case they want to block the peace treaty.

But other Senators took the position that treaties would in any event have to be ratified by the Senate, and that this proviso changed nothing in the situation.

WINDY DEBATE OVER

But the final compromise was considered a substantial improvement over the Connally resolution. It did give Senate approval to at least part of the Moscow declaration. And it ended the increasingly pointless Senate debate.

Connally said that he approved the amendments to his resolution because they merely constituted a "restatement" of what was already contained there. Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan defeatist who had been an ardent supporter of the Connally resolution, said that he supported the changes because they added nothing "that was not totally comprehended in the original resolution."

HAIL AMENDMENT

But Senators Claude Pepper of Florida, Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, Lester Hill of Alabama, Joseph Ball of Minnesota and Harold Burton of Ohio all hailed the addition to the Connally resolution as a distinct advance.

They felt that approval of the idea of "a general international organization" was something which was not specifically provided for in the original Connally resolution.

Plenty of confusion was still left after the agreement was reached in the Senate.

Senator Hatch, for example, felt that the main victory won by his group was that "power alliances" of only some of the United Nations would be repudiated under the language of the Moscow declaration as approved by the Senate.

Kerensky Talks for Polish Anti-Soviet Plotters

By Israel Amter

Anyone with sound understanding and a knowledge of facts knows what the Soviet Union has gone through and has sacrificed in the war against the Nazi beast. The whole world is thankful to the Soviet Government for what it has achieved, not only in behalf of the Soviet Union, but of all mankind.

Yet Kerensky has the nerve to declare that, in the midst of all the sacrifices that have to be made, the Polish prisoners are not being given a decent deal. But Kerensky lies himself up in a knot, for he says:

"Incidentally, General Sikorski learned, although for obvious reasons he could not report it, that many millions of Russians are living . . . in the same conditions."

What does Kerensky, or any civilized person, expect? Does he demand that the prisoners live in luxurious hotels and be waited upon and entertained? The Soviet Union and the other peoples of the world face a life and death struggle, while Mr. Kerensky sits in a pleasant home in New York grinding out his defeatist trash.

On what grounds does the Polish government-in-exile base its alleged authority to represent the Polish people? They began as the rump

of the Polish Government which was in power at the time of the invasion of Hitler. That was four years ago. The Polish people have gone through bitter struggles and remarkable changes. This government no more represents the Polish people today than a Landon or Hearst could claim to represent the people of our country.

From among the best Polish fighters, the most representative Polish groups and individuals living or having found refuge in the Soviet Union, there has been established, through their own efforts, a Free Polish Committee that is not only marshalling the Poles in the Soviet Union but also aiding the partisans in Poland and in the recreation of the underground movement in Poland to carry on the struggle together with the Soviet Union against Nazism. These people really represent the Polish people and really want to fight against Hitler. This they have proven in the organization of the two divisions that are fighting beside the Red Army, and the partisan and underground activities.

PHONY STORY

During the weeks just prior to his unfortunate accident, General Sikorski was coming to an understanding with the Soviet Government. But, under the worst provocations, Sikorski surrendered to the reactionaries, and thereby made himself a tool of the pro-fascist Polish government-in-exile. Hence the Soviet Government was compelled to break off relations with the Sikorski government. How did this come about? A story of the murder of ten thousand Polish officers and men in the Katyn

Forest near Smolensk was announced. What was the authorship of this story? It came from the German radio station (DNB), which declared that the bodies were found and identified as Poles and had been brought to their attention by "local peasants." The German radio announced alleged details and lists of names, hoping in that way to prove the guilt of the Soviet Government.

Everyone knows that Hitler's theory is, "Tell as many lies as you can over and over again, and make them big ones, for then at least something will stick." Sikorski and every country under the heel of fascism knows this trick of Hitler. They know this is the best way of creating disunity among the people. Swallowing this story, hook, line and sinker, the Polish government-in-exile asked the International Red Cross at Geneva to conduct an investigation.

I ask any American, safe in this country the question: Who would believe the story of a Hitler against our country? This fellow would immediately be branded a traitor, a stool pigeon, an agent of Hitler. But the Polish government-in-exile did not hesitate to accept this story, fabricated by the worst enemy of Poland, the Nazis. The Soviet Government could do nothing else but break off relations with a so-called ally that was operating in the interests of the enemy of the United Nations.

Kerensky even reports that:

"In London last July a copy of the report of the German commission which investigated the affair of the Katyn Forest was received." Therefore, when a lie is put down

on paper it becomes the truth for Mr. Kerensky and his associates. And he hopes that by repeating the lie he will make something stick. But it does not work. It will play no part in the determination of the relations of the Polish people to the Soviet Government, and vice versa.

Kerensky practically admits this in that he says:

"They (the democracies) should recognize, to begin with, that Russia has a just claim to the non-Polish provinces lying east of the Curzon Line. And, indeed, what power on earth can permanently deprive Russia of this territory which was accorded to her by the peace conference of Versailles?" (Emphasis mine—I. A.)

Mr. Kerensky recognizes the justness of the demands of the Soviet Union; that the peace conference accorded this territory to the Soviet Union; and that no power on earth can prevent the Soviet Union from putting through its just claim to the non-Polish areas.

Kerensky, however, asserts it will be pretty hard for the Polish government-in-exile to swallow it. He says that the hands of the Polish government-in-exile are "bound by Polish public opinion, especially army opinion."

What is this Polish public opinion that Kerensky talks about? Is it the workers and peasants who were trapped on by Pilsudski and all the succeeding governments? Is it the Poles in the Soviet Union who are sending their armed men to fight against Hitler? And who are these army men? They clearly are generals without armies, sitting in Lon-

don, formulating policy and even marching phantom armies up and down the country. Does Kerensky expect to be taken seriously?

Kerensky even quotes the letter that was sent by Stalin on May 3, 1943, to Ralph Parker, Moscow correspondent for the New York Times. In this letter Stalin clearly emphasized that he wished to see a strong and independent Poland after the defeat of Hitler Germany and that he believed that the relations between the two countries should be based on "solid neighborly relations and mutual respect," or, if the Polish people so desire, upon the foundation of an "alliance for mutual assistance against the Germans as the chief enemies of the Soviet Union and Poland."

The Soviet Government has made its pledge. It refuses to establish any boundary lines without consideration of the peoples concerned. Self-determination is basic to the policy of the Soviet Union and in the case of the territories claimed by Kerensky has already been decided by plebiscites.

Kerensky does not want to see a solution. He is doing everything he can to sharpen relations. In fact, his article ends not on a tone of agreement and friendship between the two peoples. On the contrary, Kerensky says:

"Taking all the factors of the existing tension into consideration, I see no other way out but civil war in Poland and a suicidal fight between the victors of the second world war." (Emphasis mine—I. A.)

In these days, one must either try to be taken seriously or be laughed at. Kerensky wants to be



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Hoodlums Inciting Trouble, Negroes Say

Tenants Demand Mayor, Police Act Against Outrages

By Eugene Gordon

Negro tenants in the paint-smeared, swastika-marked house at 463 W. 166th St., depredations committed by unidentified persons who are trying to drive the Negroes out, demanded yesterday that the police department or Mayor LaGuardia take action at once to prevent serious trouble.

Mrs. Anne Caldwell, mother of a small child and superintendent of the building while her husband is at work downtown, shed tears of exasperation and discouragement as she recounted a story covering weeks of losing fights with young white hoodlums who smash windows and transoms, set fires in the vestibule, dig tile from the walls in the entrance, remove globes from the hall lights, smear red paint on the front of the house and scratch the sign of the swastika with crayon on top of the red paint.

"We have pleaded with the 34th precinct at 182nd St. and Wadsworth Ave., to catch these hoodlums," Mrs. Caldwell said, "but the policeman always comes after the damage has been done."

HOODLUMS DEFIANT

Mr. Caldwell, who comes home at 5:30, stood in front of the house in the rain with a policeman and the Daily Worker reporter late Tuesday evening while a crowd of young white men, some of whom Mrs. Caldwell swore were guilty of the depredations, stood by, leering and tossing insulting remarks at the Negro couple. The policeman, insisting that Mrs. Caldwell "positively identify" the youths she pointed out, refused to arrest any of them when they all denied participating.

"They shouted 'Liar!' at her when she said they came from a basement two doors away, at 467 W. 166th St., where they presumably kept their supply of paint. They called her a liar again when they said that a man sent by the agent of the premises to repair the damage, had chased them from his car in front of the house when he caught them stealing paint.

The policeman, in the meantime, presumably trying to maintain a judicial pose, said nothing.

DEMAND POLICE ACTION

Mr. Caldwell, however, told the policeman and the crowd that if attacks on the house kept up and that if his wife was harmed in defending herself, "there'll be trouble and I'm warning you." The policeman later entered the basement "club" at 467 W. 166th St., followed by the Daily Worker reporter. The youths by this time had all left. A man, who said he was janitor of the building and father of one of the youths, rushed upon the reporter swinging his arms and shouting: "Get out! Get out! I've had enough of your kind round here." He appealed to the policeman to "throw him out" when the reporter did not go.

This man, speaking calmly a little later, declared in one breath that he had "nothing against these people," referring to the Negro tenants two doors away, and in another that "they're ruining this neighborhood." He denied that he was behind the movement to drive Negroes out.

SAYS YOUTH EGGED ON

Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and other occupants of 463 W. 166th St., are certain that the youths are egged on and supported by older persons. Mr. Caldwell says that although he has seen "teen-age boys and girls writing anti-Negro epithets in front of the house, they have immediately ceased and become friendly when he engaged them in conversation on matters that generally interest young people.

"Somebody's putting these younger children up to it," he said. A phone call to the 34th precinct, 182nd St. and Wadsworth Ave., by the Daily Worker, brought assurances from Sergeant Hartnett that a policeman would hereafter be on duty in the vicinity of the house from 4 P.M. to 8 A.M.

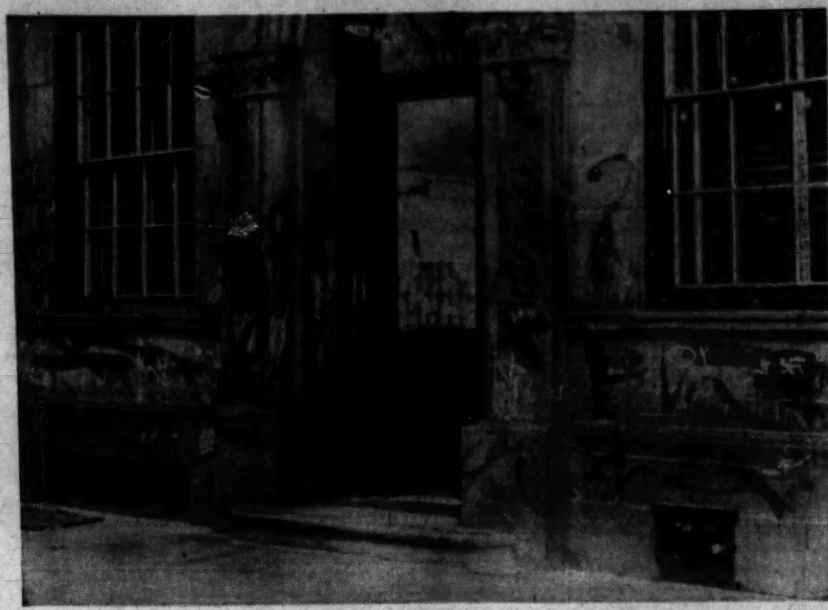
Sgt. Hartnett agreed that it would be an unfortunate reflection on the police if an outbreak occurred after the repeated warnings they have received.

The Negro tenants, however, say that the disorders take place during the time a policeman is not on duty and that a plainclothesman should patrol that block at all hours.

The house is owned by Moller and Hempel Co., Inc., 41 Audubon Ave., who have also, according to a clerk in the office yesterday, "been in touch with the police" to apprehend the hoodlums and to investigate the whole situation.

Sister Amelia, principal of the St. Rose Catholic School, 164th St. and St. Nicholas Ave., assured the Daily Worker two weeks ago that she would try to find out whether any of the students had had any part in the depredations. The neighborhood has long been notorious as harboring Coughlinite and Christian Front elements. The Negro tenants say that these people are undoubtedly organized and are using their children as agents of disorder.

Under Hoodlum Attack



This photograph shows the entrance and approaches to the apartment house at 463 W. 166th St., with outside walls smeared with red paint and marked with Nazi swastikas. Not shown in the picture are insulting epithets aimed at the Negro tenants of the building. Just inside the door, as shown in the picture, the tile wall has been systematically dug out by the unidentified hoodlums. —Daily Worker Photo

Aurelio Election Laid to Republicans

Thomas A. Aurelio owes his Supreme Court bench to the Republican Party. The man who pledged "undying loyalty" to racketeer Costello would never have rung up a winning number on the voting machines if the GOP had not nominated Frankenthaler.

This is obvious from the most cursory glimpse at the figures which shows that Matthew M. Levy, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate, and Frankenthaler together polled more votes than Aurelio did alone. Here are the votes: Aurelio, 267,381; Levy, 217,577; Frankenthaler, 140,600. Add Frankenthaler and Levy totals and you get 358,177 or well over Aurelio's winning figure.

Manhattan gave Aurelio 155,032 votes and Levy 92,461 as against 86,739 for Frankenthaler. In the Bronx, the figures were 112,349 for Aurelio and 217,577 for Levy and 140,600 for Frankenthaler.

The evidence indicated that the Democratic machine delivered 70 per cent of its vote to Aurelio and that some further strength was contributed to him under the concealment of the Republican voting line.

Levy's total vote on the ALP line showed great strength. He piled up an aggregate of 217,577 under the laborite emblem in the Bronx and Manhattan, the largest number ever cast by the party in a New York election in the two counties.

Big Orange Crop in Cal. To Relieve Shortage

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3 (UP).—The nation's orange shortage will be relieved before Thanksgiving by the marketing of a California naval crop one-third greater than that of last year, the California Fruit Growers Exchange said today. The new crop is 5,000,000 boxes greater than the one marketed a year ago, Paul S. Armstrong, Exchange manager, said.

Senator Lodge Says We Should 'Acquire' Property of Others

By James J. Green

Let no one be deceived. Senator "Happy" Chandler was not the only member of the senatorial party who traveled the world to find "evidence" for his already developed reactionary and defeatist proposals. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., was another.

What lies back of the proposals made by Lodge on his return? Simply this: reactionary, imperialist striving for world domination. And all of this was already explicit in a speech made by Lodge long before his trip—on June 18th on the floor of the United States Senate. The attractive title was: "A Fruitful Approach to a Protracted Peace."

In this speech, with a great show of learning, Lodge advances the idea that as a result of the war and its demands on our resources, the United States is becoming a "have-not" nation. With an air of revelation, Lodge produces tables from the Federal Bureau of Mines which only prove that for certain critical materials the United States has always been dependent on importation from other countries.

The conclusion is then drawn by Lodge that this very moment must be seized upon to assert "practical national aims." He also declares: "After the last war it was stated many times that the United States wanted nothing, and we magnanimously refused to ac-

cept any territory. If it is true that we are becoming a 'have-not' nation, it is a very open question indeed whether we should not at the end of this war seek to acquire, in a just and peaceful manner, some things which we might lack."

"ACQUIRING" For all the slick phrasing, and the care to insert "in a just and peaceful manner," Senator Lodge did not speak in this passage of the process of international trade. He spoke of "acquiring" things, and to make no mistake, mentions our foolishness in not acquiring a few things when the brutal imperialist sliding took place at the end of the last war.

It is the seizure of foreign lands, territories and resources of which Mr. Lodge is speaking! Indeed, it is true, as he himself protests, he is no "isolationist." It can even be seen that Senator Lodge made his tour with the speculative eye of an acquisitive-minded imperialist. His speech of June 18 is not only charted a course for poor "have-not" America; it also heaped words of elegant scorn on what Lodge called "the cosmic or transcendental approach to the question of American foreign relations." Now these are hard, hard words. Let us see how Mr. Lodge explains:

"I cannot see why it is necessary to treat the relations between people of different nation-

Delegation Sees Biddle on Outrages

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A delegation organized by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the National Negro Congress today asked Attorney General Francis Biddle to take firm action against the subversive groups which have been terrorizing Negroes and Jews in many cities throughout the country.

The delegation pointed to outbreaks in Boston, Mobile, Beaumont, and Detroit as necessitating vigorous action by the Department of Justice.

It emphasized that there was evidence that persons connected with the Klu Klux Klan and the Christian Front have been organizing these outbreaks.

Members of the delegation included George Marshall of the National Federation, Dorothy Funn, and Dorothy Strange of the National Negro Congress. Rev. Stephen Pritchman of the Boston and Estoly Ward and Elwood Church of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

N.J. Labor School To Open Monday

NEWARK, Nov. 3.—In conjunction with the opening of the New Jersey Labor School, an affair will be held at the Newark Y. M. & Y. W. H. A. High and West Kinney Streets, Saturday evening, Nov. 6. An address will be given by Leo Huberman, author of "Labor Spy Racket" as to importance of such a school. "Trade Union Problems and the War" will be his topic, and entertainment will be furnished by the Pearl Mullins Group, which includes such outstanding artists as Laura Duncan and Al Moss.

The New Jersey Labor School, located at 990 Broad Street, will open Monday evening, November 8.

allities on a highly theoretical, political and emotional basis when the relations between people of the same nationality are not treated that way. True, the airplane has changed commerce and revolutionized military science; it has not, however, automatically created a universal state of brotherly love."

REACTIONARY CORE

These again are very slippery phrases, with a very hard, reactionary core at the heart of them. In other words, Lodge's sneers are directed against the foreign policy of the President. He sneers at the idea of true world friendship and cooperation of the United Nations; at the idea of treating the Russians, the Chinese as friends and equals; at the idea that the immeasurable sacrifice of blood, tears and sweat by our allies should count in our estimate of them and in our dealings (that would be after all an "emotional" basis).

The fact is that for all his businesslike approach, Senator Lodge is on his way to political bankruptcy with this kind of goods for sale. Some inkling of this must have contributed to his attempt to disavow the whole business when confronted by an indignant delegation of over 40 representatives of CIO unions in his native state, Massachusetts. But we have not yet heard any public correction or disavowal from Senator Lodge.

ALP's Highest Vote Since 1937 Reveals Strength

The American Labor Party emerged from yesterday's election with its importance and potential strength more dramatically demonstrated than ever before.

In New York City, the ALP polled its highest relative vote since the Mayoralty elections of 1937. It accounted for 19.4 per cent of the total ballots, above anything in recent years and close upon the 1937 high mark of 21 per cent.

Victorious Lieut. Governor Joe Hanley polled almost as many votes in New York City on the Republican ticket as Lieut. Gen. William Haskell did on the Democratic. It was the 288,568 votes Haskell piled up on the ALP line that gave him the bulk of his 320,327 city majority.

Weakest part of the ALP vote was its registry up-state. Outside the city, Hanley polled 1,246,869 votes and Haskell 585,170, of which only 38,037 came through the laborites.

Failure of the state organization of the ALP to extend its influence and activity above Westchester County accounts chiefly for this poor showing. No special attempt was made to mobilize up — State voters under the labor emblem for Haskell.

The ALP polled 89,509 votes for Haskell in the Bronx, 117,754 in Brooklyn, 60,000 in Manhattan, and 20,672 in Queens.

Conference in Wis. Petitions For Subsidies

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—A petition drive in support of subsidies to food producers "to stimulate increased food production, to guarantee the farmer his price, to maintain price ceilings and to reduce the cost of living to September, 1942 levels," coupled with a demand for "a tax program based on ability to pay" featured a well-attended meeting in "your income and the cost of living" called last week by the Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legislation here.

The petitions are addressed to Wisconsin representatives and senators. Speakers at the Hotel Wisconsin meeting included Mrs. Harry Ferris of the Wauwatosa League of Women Voters, Elmer J. DeBroux, secretary-treasurer, Wisconsin Farm Mobilization Committee of Valders, and Roy H. Speth, president, District Council 1, United Automobile Workers of America.

Thomas Casey, secretary of the Conference on Social Legislation, was chairman. DeBroux started his speech with the statement that crops this year, throughout the Midwest at least, are "wallpapering big." He stated that this was the case despite the words of pessimists who said last year that it would be "impossible to repeat."

He added that, in the interests of victory over the Axis, the farmers, despite hardships because of labor shortages, would come through next year and the year after if need be.

FARMERS PRICES FAIR

He said also that farm prices at present are satisfactory to the farmers but stated that "subsidies or whatever you or we may want to call them" are necessary to make it possible for the farmer to keep prices where they are.

Giving great credit to the war effort of workers he said that such joint conferences as this are of great value to both the farmers and the workers, as well as to victory.

Mrs. Ferris explained why her organization, nationally, favors subsidies as an essential part of the effort to prevent inflation.

Roy Speth told of the needs of a family today, citing the ever growing costs and government figures on what was necessary for a minimum healthy standard of living.

He tied the question of needed subsidies up with a tax program which would not inflict more hardships on the workers and others of the low income groups.

Resolutions favoring subsidy payments and an equitable tax program, along the lines of that advocated by the CIO, and a resolution calling for prompt Senate action on the anti-poll tax bill were passed.

Representatives of the OPA and the Treasury Department were present and took part in answering some of the many questions raised by the audience.

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Anti-Semitic Vandals In Bridgeport 'Not Pranksters'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 3.—Anti-Jewish vandals smeared the hated Nazi swastika and "Jew" on a number of store fronts owned by Jewish merchants in the West End of Bridgeport last Saturday night and early Sunday morning in what appears to have been a well-organized and widespread anti-Semitic campaign.

With the arrest of three juveniles the local police consider the situation more or less at an end and are reluctant to press the investigation to ferret out the real organizers of this anti-Semitic outbreak.

Following the outbreak, the Communist Party of Bridgeport, through Michael A. Russo, its city secretary, issued the following statement:

"Every decent patriotic American of Bridgeport has reason to be alarmed at the growing wave of anti-Semitism in the community and nation.

"It is to be expected that as Hitler's defeat and the triumph of the United Nations becomes more apparent, pro-fascists and defeatists in our midst will become more desperate in their efforts to block victory.

"Their only hope lies in disrupting the unity of the home front through the employment of such Hitler devices as anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice.

"This is the meaning of the anti-Semitic outbreaks in the West End of the city last Saturday night.

"Any attempt to write off this anti-Semitic outbreak as a Halloween prank is to misunderstand completely the nature of the fascist foe," the statement warned.



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Puerto Rico C. P. on FDR's Reform Plans

A thorough discussion of President Roosevelt's proposal for an elected governor in Puerto Rico is given in the following article from the Oct. 9 issue of *La Semana* (The Week), organ of the Puerto Rican Communist Party, published in San Juan. It is of special interest to our readers because of its treatment of the proposed reform in relation to the fight for independence.—Ed.

THE REFORMS of the colonial regime of Puerto Rico, now under consideration by the Congress of the United States, must be appraised by our people not as the realization of the aspirations of the Puerto Ricans, but as instruments which, if effectively used, will speed the transition to the conquest of our national sovereignty.

These reforms have no other meaning. President Roosevelt himself, in submitting his proposal for changes in the Organic Act, pointed out in his message:

"The government of Puerto Rico must not be static. It must be changed and developed as conditions dictate."

The Communist Party, through the authoritative voice of its Central Committee, stated long before it knew of the amendments its position on them. In a meeting held March 23, 1943, it adopted a resolution which stated:

"Whatever amendments may be made to the Organic Act, however liberal they may be, they will not fundamentally change the colonial regime which Puerto Rico suffers."

There are two incorrect ways of judging the reforms, as much political as social. One, characteristic of the pseudo-revolutionary extremists, is to exclaim: "We do not want reforms!" In their estimate, the reforms, far from helping attain further gains, put the people to sleep.

The other, characteristic of typically reformist elements, is to exclaim, "We have won everything!" And they interpret the reforms as representing the achievement of the highest popular aspirations.

Both approaches to the amendments turn out to be the same in practice. From these, apparently opposite, viewpoints, those who thus express themselves actually obstruct the progressive development of the people's struggle for the full conquest of their emancipation.

IT IS NECESSARY to take a correct approach, without falling into either extreme, and thus we shall arrive at a correct estimate of the reforms.

So it is well to ask ourselves: "Are these reforms perhaps a product of U. S. benevolence?" In a sense, yes. These reforms are a product of the struggle launched by our people against the colonial system. To this struggle the Roosevelt Administration has responded, and, faithful to its progressive policy, has proposed these amendments.

The unity achieved by our people up to now has not even gone beyond the minimum program set forth in the Declaration of Rights and Petition for Justice of Feb. 2, 1943. That document, although it condemned the colonial system and asked that the political status be decided as soon as possible, asked an immediate demand only that Puerto Rico be given the right to elect its own Governor.

We have managed to advance that far on the road to unity. The reforms are, simply, a natural product of the degree of unity reached by our people. Neither more nor less.

This is the practical lesson that teaches us that the conquest of full emancipation of Puerto Rico is in the hands of the Puerto Ricans. This fundamental conquest depends on the breadth of unity we are able to establish in demanding our independence.

THAT IS WHY these reforms must be judged by our people as a means for strengthening and broadening, more every day, Puerto Rican national unity. That is the correct way to judge the reforms. Do they or do they not help us to unfold a more consistent struggle for independence? Undoubtedly they do help us, for the following reasons:

First, and above all, because it is specifically pointed out that the reforms do not constitute the final solution for the political problem of Puerto Rico.

Because they establish the necessary means for readjusting the economy of Puerto Rico.

Because they establish a body made up of five persons appointed by the Puerto Rican Governor and five appointed by the President of the U. S. to study and propose the procedure by which the problem of Puerto Rico will finally be solved.

Because they practically eliminate the veto power held by the U. S. Government over legislation approved by the Puerto Rican Congress.

Because they declare that the U. S. Congress shall not amend the Organic Act without the consent of our people.

Because they state that the final solution of political status shall be determined in agreement with the will of the Puerto Rican people themselves.

THE IMPORTANT thing now is that our people make use of the new weapons which the amendments put in their hands to intensify their struggle for national liberation.

For example, it is necessary that on being elected the Puerto Rican governor pledge himself to really work for the protection and strengthening of our national economy and for the authentic values of Puerto Rican culture. If the man who comes to occupy this office does not give this orientation to his government, then one could conclude that the reforms are not worth anything. Not only because of the reforms themselves, but because they will not be used to work for the future of Puerto Rico. But if on the contrary the man who is to exercise the powers of Governor responds to the best interests of his people, there could develop such government work as would most rapidly assure the constitution of a Republic.

We say this because the powers of the Government of Puerto Rico being broadened, as they would be broadened by the reforms, the program of economic and social reforms begun in 1940 could reach much greater proportions. And this is a practical basis of destroying the economic bases of colonialism and of laying the economic bases for independence.

On the other hand, the fact that the policy to be followed by our educational system would come into the hands of the Puerto Ricans, gives us the opportunity to make use of the effective weapon of public education to develop the national consciousness of our people.

THE DEFINITE solution of Puerto Rico's political status will not be decided in the 1944 elections. That is a true statement. But it is no less true that the 1944 elections will exercise a decisive influence in the coming definitive solution of Puerto Rico's political status.

Even more clear: If in '44 the colonial power were won by the parties who say they are for "statehood," even though what they actually want is to perpetuate colonialism, it would be a blow to the possibilities of achieving independence within a short time. If, on the contrary, the men elected, who must be those who will put the reform into practice, represent the independence aspiration of our people, then the struggle for national liberation will be in a position to reach incalculable heights.

That is why the coming elections have an undebatable significance for the future definitive solution of Puerto Rico's political status. It is necessary to work from now on to clarify our people on the 1944 elections. It is necessary to work for the broadest unity of all the progressive forces, winning the support of the whole labor movement for those candidates who represent the best interests of the people and their aspiration for independence.

This last is the fundamental task of the Pro-Independence Congress. Maintaining a vigorous and constant campaign for Puerto Rico's liberty, using the weapon of the reforms to struggle every moment against colonialism, it must submit every possible candidate to the acid test of independence.

With this plan of action the reforms, far from obstructing the road to the winning of the supreme aspiration of the Puerto Ricans, will be effective instruments for achieving, in the shortest possible time, the national emancipation of Puerto Rico.

Tobin Forcing Issue on AFL Padded Rolls

Returning to the fight against unions that paid their per capita payments in order to control the AFL, Dan Tobin, president of the powerful Teamsters Union, this month reprints in the union's journal the speech that he made on this question at the Federation's recent Boston convention.

Tobin sought to get the convention to approve amendment to the AFL constitution that would permit the president or secretary-treasurer to check the books of affiliates to see if they were paying a proper per capita tax, but his move failed of adoption.

"Under the present system four or five unions now in this federation can get together and control this convention," said the Teamsters Union chief in the article, published under the title, "Unions Won Open Books to AFL."

"Instead of paying on 625,000 members, I can pay on a million members," he said. "The teamsters, the carpenters, the machinists, the boilermakers—four or five organizations can pay sufficient per capita under your present system to control this federation."

William L. Hutchison, president of the Carpenters Union, admitted on the convention floor that his union consistently paid in beyond its membership.

Where Blood Donors Are Free and Equal



The Chinese Blood Bank has received blood from Negroes, Japanese, Hindus, Chinese and Americans, and none is segregated. Above, Dr. C. K. Chu of Washington, D. C., is donating blood for China's army. Attending him are Dr. Arthur Liu and nurse Jean Liu.

If You Want to Donate Blood For Chinese Soldiers--Hurry

By Oakley Johnson

If you want to be a blood donor for the Chinese Blood Bank, you'll have to act before next Saturday night, for this is the final week in New York.

On Nov. 6, the Chinese Blood Bank, with its staff of eight people and all its equipment, moves to Chungking, China, for active service near the Chinese-Japanese Front. I found this out when I went down to the Tribune Bldg., at 154 Nassau St., Room 1123, and told secretary Miss May Wong (no relation to the movie star, she says, but she's just as pretty) that I'd like to have the honor of being a blood donor.

It's just like the American Red Cross blood donor center, in certain respects, but different in others.

NO DISCRIMINATION

The receptionist, Miss Betty Eng, pricks your finger for a drop of blood to test. The nurses' aide, Miss Adet Lin (who is the daughter of the writer Lin Yutang), prepares your arm, as you lie on the cot.

Then one of the nurses, or one of the doctors, punctures your arm and takes the blood. Just like the Red Cross.

But different. Dr. C. K. Yi, the Director, told me about the Bank. "We don't discriminate against any nationality," he said. "We've had around 25 Negro blood donors, and we'd like to have more. And also a score of Japanese, as well as Hindus, Chinese and white Americans."

Dr. Yi told me that the Chinese Blood Bank began receiving blood on June 7, although for nearly a year before that he was working to get together the equipment. This equipment—the sterilizer, dryer, freezing cabinet, refrigerator, pooling apparatus, incubator, the supply of bottled plasma, and so on—will all go to China, where it is badly needed. At present, blood transfusion in China must be done directly, for there is no means of preserving plasma.

The American Red Cross supplies plasma only for American troops in China—for American troops wherever they are. It does not supply plasma for Chinese soldiers, or for the soldiers of any other nation.

At the same time that I gave blood to the Chinese Blood Bank, a 20-year-old sailor of the American Navy, who had (like myself) given blood three times previously to the Red Cross, also gave blood.

NEED ONE THOUSAND Besides us, there was an 18-year-old Chinese girl from Barnard College, giving blood for the first time. And afterward while we were resting and having milk and almond cookies, a 20-year-old Yankee girl nervously chewing gum came in to give blood, followed by a young married woman and a tall blond giant of a man, all blood donors for the first time.

On Saturday, Dr. Yi and Miss Lin told me, the Chinese Blood Bank passed its goal of a thousand blood donors. I was number 900—and something.

Just phone CO-7-4523, make an appointment, and go right over. There aren't many days left.

FDR Knew Nothing of Du Pont Linked to Bioff-Browne Case

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—An official denial that any one connected with the White House was in any way involved in the ruling of Controller General Lindsay Warren crippling the FEPC became public today.

In a letter to the Pittsburgh Courier, Negro weekly, White House Secretary Stephen E. Early said:

"I can tell you in all frankness that until he saw a story about this ruling in the newspapers, the President knew nothing about it. It is a fact, also, that no White House official had anything to do with the ruling. It was not asked for by anyone at the White House. And this includes Director James F. Byrnes of war mobilization."

The next move in the FEPC case is now understood to be up to the White House.

FEPC Chairman Malcolm Ross has asked the Attorney General to decide whether Warren's ruling is valid. But this request by the FEPC must be forwarded by the President to the Attorney General if it is to be effective.

Department of Justice officials were expecting momentarily a communication from the White House asking them to look into the matter, but late today they had not yet received word.

RWR Honors 200 for Volunteer Aid Tonight

A number of persons prominent in civic and professional life will be honored for services on behalf of Russian War Relief at a reception to be tendered tonight by the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief.

Eugene D. Kisseloff, Soviet Consul-General in New York will be guest of honor at the ceremonies, beginning at 8 P.M. in the Seven Arts Room of the Hotel Edison.

Service plans, marking more than 144 hours volunteer activity of various types, including speaking, sewing and knitting, will be awarded to 200 persons, including Councilman Stanley Isaacs; Scholom Asch, distinguished author; Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, and William Edlin, editor of "The Day."

William L. Hutchison, president of the Carpenters Union, admitted on the convention floor that his union consistently paid in beyond its membership.

Friday the mission will inspect an aircraft factory. On Saturday RAP specialists in medicine and radio will confer with the Brazilians.



Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"

MORE quietly, Kress said: "Till tell you something, Gerd. It's all the same to you why the man is in danger, all the same who he actually is—that's all the same to you. The danger is that it makes your spirits soar. That's how you used to be, and that's how you still are."

"You are partly right, partly wrong. Perhaps I used to be that way, perhaps I am again that way. Would you care to know why?" She waited a moment.

Regardless of whether Kress wanted to know everything, or preferably nothing at all, his wife went on determinedly: "All the time you kept saying: 'There's nothing one can do; one is powerless against it; one has to wait.' Wait, I thought to myself! He wants to wait until everything that once was dear to him is trampled under foot. Do try to understand me. When I left my people to marry you, I wasn't yet twenty. I left because Kress wanted to know everything, or preferably nothing at all, his wife went on determinedly: 'All the time you kept saying: 'There's nothing one can do; one is powerless against it; one has to wait.' Wait, I thought to myself! He wants to wait until everything that once was dear to him is trampled under foot. Do try to understand me. When I left my people to marry you, I wasn't yet twenty. 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Union Lookout

Trans-Atlantic Mission: Four U. S. laborites will leave this month for a four-week tour of Britain and U. S. Army installations there. In exchange, four British laborites will come over here and make a grand tour of war production. The project is sponsored by the Office of War Information and the British Ministry of Information. The four Americans chosen are Joseph Smith of Detroit, CIO United Auto Workers; Stanley Gelsky, Burbank, Cal. International Association of Machinists, AFL; Otto O. Butler, St. Louis, Chemical Workers Union, AFL; and Hugh T. Mahoney of Bethlehem, Pa., CIO United Steelworkers. War workers in the respective plants chose them. The OWI pays the bills, gets the passports and arranges transportation.

Twenty-five per cent of the 350 who work at Hofman & Co., Union City, N. J., plant, are women. But 50 per cent of the shop committee are women, which indicates that the fair sex there is winning its way on the rigid measurement of merit. Just recently, the shop elected a chairman and shop steward. A woman, Theresa Blas, won out. She is the first woman in Local 448, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers to which Hofman workers belong, to hold such a post.

The Greater Hartford CIO fights its issues on a grand scale. When Congressman Miller, contending that Connecticut suffered from a manpower shortage, urged that labor come through with a 10 per cent production increase, the CIO took a full page advertisement in the HARTFORD TIMES to put its ideas across. CIO wants more production and will do everything it can to give it, the ad said, but it revealed that managements are not cooperating, that many machines are idle, that workers have been sent home because there is no work and that there is lack of planning and poor supervision.

CIO recommended: (1) survey of available production facilities and manpower; (2) a joint labor, management and government meeting; (3) a waiver of the War Manpower Commission "critical manpower" label preventing new work from coming into the area. In addition to the advertisement, CIO leaders met with Congressman Miller and presented the facts to him personally. Chances are that there will be a public investigation. Hartford CIO frequently uses newspaper advertising, usually with good result.

Cash and damages for 18 Jim Crowed Negro seamen are asked by William Standard, attorney for the National Maritime Union, in a suit filed in Federal court here against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The men had been paid off a ship in Tampa, Fla. and according to NMU contract they were furnished with first class transportation back to their home port by the shipping company. But when they got down in the diner they were told they couldn't eat with white passengers. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission has already condemned the railroad's act, but the NMU wants further action. So Standard is asking the ICC for a ruling ordering the railroad "to cease and desist . . . from its practice of segregation and discrimination."

The CIO Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers deprived itself of one of its most able leaders, Irving Velson, through application of one of those "against-all isms" constitutional clauses. That happened at the union's national convention a few months back. Velson, president of the union's Local 13, was removed from his post as a result. Now the local has elected Fred Wood to fill out Velson's term. Wood, a delegate to the convention that ousted Velson, was the latter's strongest defender and put up the hottest fight to keep him in his post. Local 13, in selecting its new leader, made it clear that it did so under protest and in compliance with an order from international president, John Green.

CIO stewards in the Ranger Aircraft Co., Nassau, are taking an active part in the fight to save James Penn, Negro, arrested on a framed-up mugging charge. Stewards, representing Local 561 of the United Auto Workers, heard Dr. Thompson, president of the Jamaica Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People explain the case, and voted that the union give the Negro 100 per cent support. Penn's case is now up on appeal.

The Joint Board of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, CIO, has just blossomed out with a monthly eight-page tabloid paper. The first issue, just off the press, is lively and attractive. . . . John J. Grogan, executive secretary of Local 13, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, got two new jobs at about the same time. . . . He was inducted to the Army just on the eve of his election to New Jersey's legislature as Assemblyman.

First Lady Speaks To CIO Auxiliaries

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told the thousand women who gathered to pay tribute to her at a CIO Auxiliary Luncheon here today that it was women's responsibility to guard and preserve democracy for the boys who are doing the fighting.

"It is our responsibility to see that our men come back to the kind of country they dream of," the President's wife declared. "They'll come back and ask us how we have used our citizenship during their absence. How are we going to answer them?"

The First Lady was introduced to the luncheon guests by Mrs. Faye Stephenson, President of the Congress of CIO Women's Auxiliaries. She was warmly received by Auxiliary Women whose ranks were considerably swelled for the occasion. The large banquet hall was packed to the edges and more women crowded into the doorways to hear her.

Emphasizing the "priceless privilege of a free ballot" Mrs. Roosevelt said that women in the Auxiliaries can best tackle the responsibilities which war puts upon them by "working as citizens to see that you count as citizens and therefore are reckoned with as political entities, as people who vote and think."

Mrs. Roosevelt was presented with a pin manufactured by CIO jewelry workers in Detroit, Mich., by Mrs. Alice Neille, secretary-treasurer of the National Maritime Union Women's Auxiliary in behalf of the CIO Auxiliaries.

Philosophical methods of our Republic can we accomplish the improvement in political and economic conditions which the people of America desire. In this great struggle for national survival the CIO believes that our basic principles can only be protected and assured through international labor collaboration. This is an immediate and imperative need to weld the unity of labor, the government, and the peoples of the United Nations to assure the most effective prosecution of the war against the Axis and the establishment of the Four Freedoms in the peace:

(2) International labor unity, to be effective in achieving the de-

Russian Children Help Their Red Army Brothers



In a total war, boys and girls are fighters, too—a glimpse at the activities of Soviet children who play an important role in the war on the Axis. Their activities will be a topic at the sessions of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship which will be held over the week-end at the Hotel New Yorker and which concludes Monday night with a huge Madison Square Garden rally, marking Nov. 7, founding date of the Soviet Union. At left, boys in the Stalingrad area collect arms and ammunition abandoned by the Germans. Right, boys help to erect barricades in defense of their city.



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CIO Hails London Allied Labor Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

labor's program and for the triumph of the Four Freedoms."

MOSCOW PARLEY HELPED

The Moscow conference had helped bring about the change of heart on the part of the British Trades Union Congress leaders, Ernest De Maio of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers said. He added that the coming labor parley was a blow to Sir Walter Citrine of the British TUC, "to Matthew Woll, David Dubinsky and to his handmaiden, Nagler, who was sent to England to knife trade union unity and the CIO."

President Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union evoked applause when he lauded the "consistent attitude of President Murray for international labor unity," as mainly responsible for the British leaders finally calling a world Congress. Curran stressed the need for insuring the rejuvenation of the trade union movements in the liberated countries and declared that the CIO "will insist that all the labor movements of all the United Nations be represented at the London conference and none excluded."

Walter Reuther, a vice-president of the United Auto Workers, followed with support for the resolution. His appeal that "personal fights in the labor movement" be set aside, was interpreted by many delegates as a defense of Woll and Dubinsky who had been attacked earlier in the debate for their treachery to international labor unity.

A CIO VICTORY

The discussion was climaxed by the closing remarks of Murray, who declared that "I can't emphasize too much how great a victory the calling of the London conference is for the CIO" and for its fight over the last year for allied labor unity. Declaring that while the labor movements of the world still had to reach a complete understanding on the kind of peace they desired, Murray said that was no confusion, however, on the question of the job of the moment, the "need for international labor collaboration on a program to defeat Hitler."

The CIO president urged the heads of the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods to meet the representatives of the CIO to map out a common viewpoint for American labor at the forthcoming conference. He also indicated that before the May meeting in London a policy meeting would be held of CIO executives.

When he concluded, Murray was greeted by a rising ovation. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous rising vote as the delegates again applauded with evident appreciation of the importance of the occasion.

WALLACE ON RADIO

The discussion on allied labor unity was immediately followed by another dramatic event—the appearance before the convention of Vice-President Wallace, whose ad-

dress from the platform was broadcast throughout the country.

Wallace, who was introduced by Murray as the "defender of the common man," brought forth the applause and cheers of the delegates when declaring that "there are many in America who are labor's friends," he added, "there is Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Wallace again evoked applause when he lauded the work of the CIO's political action committee headed by Sidney Hillman, in a remark which was seen as showing a growing appreciation by the Roosevelt Administration of the need for independent labor action.

"The splendid work now being headed by Sidney Hillman under which labor unions are united for expression at the ballot box," Wallace declared, "is a fine example of a worker's duty being well done. The Hillman effort is to help all workers to a clearer understanding of their job as citizens."

MRS. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS

In addition to the duty of workers and farmers at the polls, Wallace listed their duties to the consumers, to the returning soldiers, to the small business men, to the white collar workers. A sixth duty, he said, was the duty that workers and farmers "owe to themselves to plan with government and industry to prevent unemployment."

At the conclusion of Wallace's address, Murray pledged the continued support of the CIO to Wallace's "crusade for the Common Man."

Mrs. Roosevelt, who spoke during the afternoon session, after appearing at a special banquet of the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, touched off a wave of applause when she told the delegates that "my husband asked me to bring you his regards and good wishes."

The First Lady told of her recent trip to the Pacific fighting fronts and of the need for uninterrupted production. She drew a warm response from the convention when she declared that "after labor unions have made a pledge not to strike, it becomes the responsibility of the citizens of the country to see that working conditions which, under other conditions would lead to strikes, are remedied." She said it was the special job of the CIO and "of your Auxiliaries," to tell the whole country the story of "inequalities, injustices and bad conditions" which "push people to the point of striking."

The delegates again paid tribute to the leadership of President Roosevelt when, in a special resolution, they voiced "wholehearted and unreserved support of our Commander-in-Chief and his victory policies," demanded that Congress cease their "sniping at President Roosevelt" and pledged to rally the American people "for unity behind our Commander-in-Chief."

The convention, on its third day really polished with life for the first time, not only in the discussion on international labor unity but in two other major discussions today, one on Latin-America, the other on the poll-tax.

LATIN AMERICAN REPORT

The experiences of the recent visit of the CIO Committee on Latin American affairs to Central South America and Cuba were told by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the committee. David J. McDonald and Martin O. Kline.

Potofsky said that the labor movements of Latin America wanted to be treated on a par and "not paternalistically or imperialistically." He declared that the CIO and President Murray "have captured the imagination of Latin-American labor."

Kline said that close collaboration with Latin-American labor was vital to the future security and peace of this hemisphere. Herbert March of the Packing-house Workers told of the heroic strike of 35,000 Argentine packing-house workers against the Ramirez regime, while President Philip Connolly of the California State CIO appealed for financial help for the 40,000 Spanish refugees who had

NEGRO HITS POLL TAX

The question of the poll tax was the final issue to come before the convention today. The discussion was touched off in quiet but dramatic fashion, when delegate Lewis Tarrant of Bessemer, Ala., a member of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, told of political conditions in the South. A tall, grey-haired Negro worker, attending his first CIO convention, Tarrant told of how "the first lesson we in the South are trying to teach everybody is to win the war—at least when our boys come back, let them have the right to vote."

Noel Beddoe, of the Alabama State CIO then described the machinations by which Negroes and whites are deprived of the ballot in the South. He was followed by President Reid Robinson of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who declared that you "cannot divorce this question from the war."

To those who might say this is a matter for the South, he pointed to the Smith-Connally Act and declared "we know where that came from."

Murray closed the discussion on the poll tax with a sharp attack upon the "skulduggery" of those members of the Senate Judiciary Committee who are at present filibustering the bill.

TIED TO WAR

Showing the relation of the poll tax issue to the war, Murray said: "What is the war about? Why are we invading Italy? Why are we demanding that the Axis powers make other parts of the Continent? Is it just to die? Or isn't it? Is it to help all the people there and everywhere win their democratic rights?" He closed with an appeal to every delegate to immediately wire to the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to report the poll tax repeal bill to the floor.

Among the many actions which the convention took today was to praise the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries for their "splendid support" to the CIO program and to urge all CIO affiliates "to give organizational and financial assistance to build Auxiliaries as rapidly as possible as part of the CIO program."

The convention also gave attention to the program of food production and, after hearing remarks by President Donald Henderson of the United Cannery and Agricultural Workers, and by President Murray, outlined a detailed program for increasing the output of food for winning the war and for post-war rehabilitation.

In other resolutions, the convention laid down programs of action for enforcement of OPA regulations, rent control, food facilities in plants, war housing rationing and control of supplies.

CHILD HEROISM

Tales of child heroism in the Soviet Union are widespread. In the occupied portions of the country

Timur's Gang--Lesson In Soviet Child Care

By Beth McHenry

Sometimes you wonder what the Soviet children who have risen to incredible heights of courage and sacrifice in this war would think of the discussions on juvenile delinquency which rage in our press.

You wonder what the members of Timur's Gangs for instance would think of juvenile delinquency in wartime.

For Timur's Gangs are organizations of Soviet children who have risen to leadership of the Soviet little people during the war. They are the youngsters who are most conscious of the protection and love which their country has given its children even while the enemy was on its territory.

The way that the Soviet Union has met the problem of how to protect and involve its children in the war will enter the discussions of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship in two panels next Saturday November 6. A morning panel will consider the topic "Women and Child Care in the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R." and an afternoon panel will deal with "Education and Youth in Wartime in the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R."

MASS MEETING

Both panels will be held at the Hotel New Yorker where the Congress opens its sessions Saturday morning. Climax to the Congress, which celebrates 10 years of Soviet-American relations, will be the huge mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, Monday evening, November 8.

Timur's Gangs are just one phase of the activity of Soviet children in wartime. The Gangs take their name from a book written by the popular children's author Arkady Gaidar, which told of a 13 year old boy in the suburbs of Moscow who inspired a group of his playmates with the idea of adopting families of Red Army men and commanders.

Timur became a symbol of child heroism and initiative and all over the Soviet Union children emulated Gaidar's hero.

When the war broke out Timur's Gangs sprang up by the thousands all over the Soviet Union. In each group there was an elected leader who was known as Timur and all members of the gang were called Timuries.

The task which the Timuries set themselves included helping the families of mobilized men by minding babies running errands cleaning house and spreading cheerfulness. They collect scrap, learn fire fighting help build air raid shelters and barricades and make victory gardens. They watch for parachutists and visit the wounded in the hospitals.

Tales of child heroism in the Soviet Union are widespread. In the occupied portions of the country

children of both sexes have been brave guerrillas and have died with their lips sealed after incredible torture by the invaders.

The children of the Soviet Union have learned that this war is their war that their future is involved and their services are also needed to win. As Arkady Gaidar has said to the children in the Soviet press: "Years will pass. You will become adults. And then in the good hour of rest after big and peaceful work you will remember with gladness that in the terrible days you did not sit about with folded hands but in every way you could you helped your country in its difficult and very important struggle with man-hating fascism."

Urge Dewey to Call Parley on School Funds

Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the State, County & Municipal Workers, CIO, yesterday called on Gov. Dewey to call a conference to plan adequate financing of the state's schools.

Citing recent reports that State aid for the coming year is likely to be seriously curtailed, Dr. Dodd told the Governor that the per capita cost of education has not decreased.

Her letter, which presented a complete picture of problems facing the state's educational system, emphasized failure to adjust salaries to the cost of living and continuation by the New York City Board of Education of the substitute teacher category. Hundreds of teachers are leaving the school system for more lucrative posts and an artificial teacher shortage which deprives children of adequate supervision results, Dr. Dodd said.

She criticized the New York Board of Education's new examination for substitutes, which, she said, "decidedly lowers the qualification for teachers."

The Teachers Union, a part of the SCWMA, places responsibility for adjusting salaries, reducing over-crowded classes and helping the schools solve their war problems on Gov. Dewey's shoulders, Dr. Dodd added.

Green, CIO Auto Head to Talk at U. S.-Soviet Rally

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, will speak at the Madison Square Garden meeting on Nov. 8, climaxing the three-day Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, celebrating the tenth anniversary of diplomatic relations between the USA and the USSR.

"I heartily endorse the work of the Congress," said Mr. Green in a statement addressed to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, "because I regard it as an instrumentality through which co-operation may be developed to a point of maximum efficiency between the government of the United States and that of Soviet Russia in the prosecution of the war and in the settlement of post-war problems."

CIO President Philip Murray, hailing the Congress as a means of promoting better and closer relations between the United Nations, declared: "I regard the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship as contributing great assistance in promoting this understanding and co-operation between the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union which can only serve to improve relations between our government and that of the Soviet Union, so essential for the successful prosecution of the war and the solution of our post-war problems."

UNION GREETINGS

Messages and greetings are pouring in from prominent labor leaders throughout the country.

"I hope and trust that from your meetings and discussions will come a better understanding between ourselves and the nations who are our allies," said Daniel Tobin, General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehouse Helpers, AFL. Other sponsors of the Congress include: A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Lawrence P. Lindell, president of the AFL Painters Union; Edward Flore, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance, AFL; John P. Burke, president of the AFL Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers, and many others.

Delegates and observers are now registering for the Trade Union Panel of the Congress which will take place on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 3:30 P. M. in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker, at which labor's role now and during the post-war period in the United States and the Soviet Union will be discussed.

Speakers at the panel include: Philip H. Van Gelder, secretary of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union, CIO; Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union; Max Zaritsky, president of the Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, AFL; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, CIO; William L. McPeck, general president, Building Service Employees International Union, AFL, will be chairman of the panel. Registrations should be addressed to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 232 Madison Ave., New York City.

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CIO Body in Ill. Begins New Class

EAST MOLINE, Ill., Nov. 3.—A new class designed particularly for night shift workers in the Quad-City area was sponsored today by the Quad-City Industrial Union CIO.

The new class which will deal with wage systems, time studies, job evaluation and wartime trade union problems, is being held at 12:30 P. M. each Tuesday in the East Moline CIO Hall.

CIO Negro Delegates Active in Pushing Ban on Anti-Semitism, Chinese Exclusion

By Doxey Wilkerson
(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The struggle against anti-Semitism and for elimination of immigration discrimination against our Chinese Allies was pushed forward here on the second day of the CIO Convention. Negro delegates were active in sponsoring both measures.

Declaring that "Anti-Semitism today is treason to America . . . a Hitler weapon aimed to disrupt the war effort," the resolution on "Rescue of the Jewish People" proclaimed (1) CIO "support for the Jewish people in their fight for survival and freedom"; (2) endorsed the program of the American Jewish Conference; (3) urged that "full immigration opportunities in the United States be given to refugees" from Nazi-ruled countries; (4) condemned recent attacks upon the Jewish people in Boston and

New York City; and (5) called upon all CIO affiliates "to develop the initiative already undertaken in the fight against anti-Semitism and to advance the fight to the intensity made necessary by the activity of the fifth columnists."

DAY TO DAY FIGHT

The resolution also urged Congress to enact H. R. 49 and H. R. 2323 "to bar anti-Semitic and other racial propaganda from the United States mail," demanded "immediate prosecution of the seditionists and fifth columnists indicted by the Grand Jury over a year ago," declared that "the National CIO extends its full support to the Jewish people in their battle for equal rights, and pledges to do everything in its power to help put an end to the un-American plague of anti-Semitism."

Speaking in support of the resolution, George L. P. Weaver, Direc-

tor of the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, called upon "all unions to make this question a part of our day-to-day fight against the whole gamut of fascist intolerances which now must be uprooted from our national life." To the accompaniment of prolonged and spirited applause, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

The resolution for "Repeal of the Oriental Exclusion Statute" declared that "these statutes stand as a barrier to acceptance by our Oriental Allies of the sincerity of our war aims and equality among all men;" "place a heavy burden upon Chinese morale;" and "offer a legitimate base for powerful propaganda by the Japanese war lords."

Concluding that "a continued existence of these archaic statutes with their racial inferiority implications the risk of future wars based primarily on race," the resolution

urged "Congress to enact legislation repealing the Oriental Exclusion Act as it affects our Allies and eliminating all racial bars to citizenship."

Characterizing this resolution as "part of the larger struggle for victory and the freedom of peoples," Willard S. Townsend, President of the United Transport Service Employees Union and Secretary of the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, called upon "all members of CIO to work for repeal of the vicious and atrocious Oriental Exclusion Act. The resolution was adopted unanimously."

Anticipating Convention action on other sectors of the anti-discrimination front, considerable interest centers on pending resolutions on "Discrimination," the "Poll Tax," "Manpower," and "Relations with the Organized Labor Movements of Latin-America."

The Roundup:

Jots on Dolly King, Sid Luckman and Stan Musial

By Phil Gordon

As Sunday's Interracial All-Star game in the Polo Grounds approaches, Dolly King becomes more and more perplexed. He doesn't know what to do. In his own words, the former LIU basketball and football star, who will lead the interracial team against the New London Diesels, New England pro champs, "is undecided whether to sit in the grandstands and watch this magnificent demonstration of Negro-white unity, or to be out there on the field doing my best."

Of course, he admits, the best arrangement is for all of us to do the watching, together with Mayor LaGuardia and New London Mayor Lewis Deane, while he and the others do the playing.

Chicago Cardinal and Brooklyn Dodger fans are all agog over Sunday's encounter in Ebbets Field. The players of both teams themselves are all a-twitter and, one might even go so far as to say, a-dutter over the affair.

The reason is obvious: this game represents to both outfits their only opportunity this season to record a win, something which neither team has yet been able to do. Both have participated in, and lost six games.

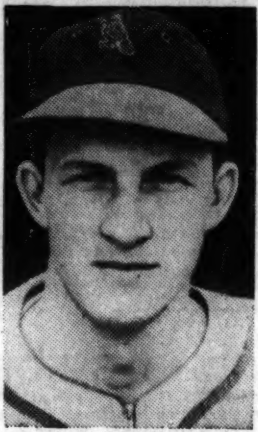
Naturally, there is a way out of this dilemma. They could battle it out to a humdrum of a tie-game, and then no one will be wiser as to which is worse of the two crews.

Three years ago, while hurling in a D league, Stan Musial was set to chuck it all up. But he hung around a bit and has now received the National League's most valuable player award. The league's leading batter with a .337 BA and 220 hits to his credit, Stan paced the St. Louis Cardinals to their second consecutive pennant.

The 22-year-old outfielder's 267 points was 75 more than his teammate, catcher Walker Cooper, who came in second. Hurrier Mort Cooper, last year's winner, came in fifth, behind Bill Nicholson of the Cubs and Billy Herman of the Dodgers.

Although the public surmised as much, the pro football league figures disclose that Tony Canadeo of the Green Bay Packers is the leading ball-carrier, having carried the ball 339 yards for a 52 average. And, as was also expected, his teammate, D. Hutson-on-the-Football, keeps rolling along as the league's leading scorer, with 54 points, and as (surprise) leading pass receiver with 23 completed.

Sid Luckman of the Bears is A-1-A among the passers. He's tops in attempts, 110 to Sammy Baugh's 84; in completions, 62 to Slingin' Sam's 52; in yards gained, 1,189 to the Redskins' 811, and tied in touchdowns passes, 14—again with Sammy. But there is this much to



STAN MUSIAL

be said for Baugh—he's appeared in only four games to Sid's six.

The longest streak in PSAL high school football history was snapped when Curtis High defeated Lincoln, 6-0. Lincoln had racked up 21 straight before bowing to the lads from Staten Island.

Five games in all have been played in the hockey league and the New York Rangers, who get around, have been on the short end in three of those encounters. But, in dropping that last one 2-1, to the Montreal Canadiens, the Patrick-men indicated that they will no longer serve as everyone else's cousin. It was a tough game, with the Rangers playing tighter and faster. They open Saturday evening in Madison Square Garden against the Chicago Black Hawks.

The modest madcap, Sergeant Maxie Baer kinda thinks he had something to do with starting this war. "It's this way," I knocked out Max Schmeling in 1933 and made Hitler mad. The following year I knocked out Primo Carnera and made Mussolini mad."

What'll he can you say? It was inevitable that comparisons would be made between the Notre Dame of Bertelli & Co. and the 1924 Notre Dame of the Four Horsemen, and that discussions would arise as to which team would win. At first, in answer to this, Elmer Layden, one of the Four Horsemen and now poo-bah of the pro footballers, was diplomatic. "If they could meet, I wouldn't miss that game for anything."

With the nonchalance of an old timer, he declared that, in such an eventuality, he would "string along with my old team as the better outfit. Ours was the greatest functioning unit as a whole."

It is manifest that he is terribly prejudiced.

WHAT'S ON
RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 50¢ per line (10 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon, Fri. Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.
Tonight Manhattan
GENIUS, INC. presents a series of famous playwrights in Thursday lectures on playwriting. Today—Samson Raphaelson, 5 P.M., 111 W. 45th St. Adm. 50¢.
Tomorrow
INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK with Morris U. Schappes, including discussion of results of Three-Power Conference and review of Arthur Upham Pope's Biography of Maxine Lévinsky. School for Democracy, 15 Astor Place, N. Y. 3, 8:45 P.M. Adm. 50¢.

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ANDREI A. GROMYKO

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Ambassador from U.S.S.R.

JOSEPH E. DAVIES

CLAUDE PEPPER

Former Ambassador to U.S.S.R.

U. S. Senator

MAJ.-GEN. JAMES A. ULIO

R. J. THOMAS

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CORLISS LAMONT

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1943

Savold - 'I'll Kayo Mauriello,' Tami - 'Ho, Hum!'

A year ago last week Tami Mauriello and Lee Savold met at the Garden in a ten-rounder. This was one of those rare heavyweight fights worth seeing and the Garden was nearly packed.

Tami jabbed and counter-punched Savold consistently for the first four rounds and seemed well on his way to an easy win when suddenly, in the fifth, Lee teed off with a left from way back in the cheaper seats and parked it on Tami's unshaven whiskers.

Tami hit the canvas with a thud, rolled feebly to his corner, but he was alright and then climbed to his feet with blood in his eye. By the time the round was over Savold was ruing the belt he had cracked Tami with. The Bronx Bomber swarmed all over Savold, stinging him with thunderous lefts and staggering him with crunching rights to the head and jaw.

After that Tami had the fight well in hand and won the unanimous decision.

Well, the morale to this story is that a year passeth and a man forgetteth. At least Savold has forgotten. The blonde Savold is in town readying for his second meeting with Tami and he's not quiet over what he plans to do with the Bronx boy.

"I'm gonna moider him—I'll jab him to pieces then I'll crack him with the right I've been kayoing all these guys with recently. I'll have him bleeding and staggering early in the fight."

When we cornered Mauriello in the gym the other day we asked for a comment on Savold's statement of purposes.

Tami didn't stop punching the bag for a minute as he said, "A guy never won a fight with his tongue. Neither will Savold."

Which, you must admit is a very scientific statement. Savold will not win this fight with words. He'll have to use his fists. And it will take a lot of fists, from all directions, to down the irrepressible young Irish kid who has yet to put up a bad fight in the Garden.



ARMY PREPARES DEFENSES

Army has been spending most of the week studying up on pass defense. The only real flaw in this team has been its inability to defend itself against aerial attack. After stopping Penn's power on the ground it took but a few passes to neutralize Army's two ground touchdowns.

But Coach Earl Blaik has Doug Kenna back in shape and the man who is touted as the best Army back since Chris Cagle showed, in his first game on Saturday, that he is a potent and effective man against passes. He knocked down

Clash of the T-itsans:

Notre Dame: Lujak on the Spot; Army: Preparing Pass Defense

By Nat Low

It's a tough spot for an 18-year-old to be in. The 18-year-old is Johnny Lujak. The spot is the Army-Notre Dame game which will take place in the Yankee Stadium on Saturday.

Lujak is the Polish kid from the mining area of Western Pennsylvania. He steps into the giant boots left vacant by Angelo Bertelli, the most magnificent college passer since the days of Sammy Baugh and Sid Luckman.

Lujak will not only do a lot of passing and running but he will also be calling Notre Dame's plays from his quarterback spot in the T formation. If he can do half the job the amazing Mr. Bertelli did then the Irish should have no fear of dropping far off from the form that has carried them to the heights—named one of the greatest football teams of all time.

On the whole the Irish are supremely confident that Lujak, a cocky, mature kid, will step right in and do the job as it should be done. The tip-off came the other day when Leahy told the kid the job was his and said: "I know you'll make mistakes, Johnny, so don't take them to heart. I'm sure you'll be a success."

To which the kid replied: "So am I."

With such confidence there is little doubt that Lujak will go into the game completely free of the terrible strain most rookies experience in their first major game.

The Irish, meanwhile, are going through their drills out in South Bend, studying films of the Army team in action. Irish coaches bring back some hard tales of Army's power despite the fact that the Cadets were tied 13-13 by Penn last week. The meeting of the Irish and Cadets will be the first clash of real strong T college teams this season.

Army's T is only of recent vintage, this being the first year of its use at West Point, whereas Notre Dame's T is already three seasons old and in wonderful working order. But not even the strongly conditioned Irish underestimate the power of the Army line and the lightning-like speed which lurks in the right defender, hard-driving backs in the Cadet backfield.

ARMY PREPARES DEFENSES
Army has been spending most of the week studying up on pass defense. The only real flaw in this team has been its inability to defend itself against aerial attack. After stopping Penn's power on the ground it took but a few passes to neutralize Army's two ground touchdowns. But Coach Earl Blaik has Doug Kenna back in shape and the man who is touted as the best Army back since Chris Cagle showed, in his first game on Saturday, that he is a potent and effective man against passes. He knocked down

His "second" backfield will have Bill Hall calling the signals and Doug Kenna, George Minor and George Troxell in the other positions.

Thus, while the Irish will be relying mainly upon their single first strong backfield to carry most of the attack, the Army will be constantly shifting backfields, thus presenting at all times four rested, raring-to-go runners.

Despite all the known power which is generated by the Irish T formation which opens up quick breaking plays in split second speed, the Cadets are not worrying about being swept off their feet. This Army line will rank with any in the past history of the Academy and will hold its own—and dish out blow for blow—even against such a mighty outfit at Notre Dame.

On the whole we'd say the duel will be between a super team and a very good team, with the very good team standing a very good chance of pulling an upset.

C'mon, You Irish!



Here's the first string Army backfield in their training garb—for war. The Flying Cadet in the center is none other than Doug Kenna, Army star. Underneath are George Troxell, George Minor and Carl Anderson. All four aces are Aviation Officers and hope to fly against the Irish Saturday at the Yankee Stadium.

Cleveland Swamps GOP; 47,000 Vote Communist

(Continued from Page 1)

And the re-election of Cleveland's three Negro councilmen.

Speaking in his headquarters late last night, Kriek, representing the largest ward in Ohio, thanked all those who had worked to make his election possible and paid special tribute to the united labor movement and the Communist Party. He declared that his tremendous vote was a repudiation by the people of the labor-baiting and red-baiting which had characterized his opponent's campaign.

COMMUNIST GETS 47,336
Arnold S. Johnson, Ohio Communist leader, ran for School Board with broad support from AFL and CIO leaders and local unions, as well as Negro, nationality and church organizations.

Johnson's tally, which is all the more remarkable since almost 50,000 voters failed to ballot for School Board, is more than seven times larger than that ever polled by a Communist candidate here.

The final tabulation for the six Board of Education candidates with three to be elected, reads:

Franklin Folk 69,631
John Morning 60,095
William McDiarmid 60,091
Anna Owens 56,341
Arnold Johnson 47,336
Heaton Pennington 37,685

It is generally recognized here that morning that the successful Negro candidate was elected because of the active support of Johnson and of the Communist Party.

City Hall politicians are commenting about Johnson topping the Republican mayoralty candidate, as well as his 10,000 vote margin over Pennington, who was endorsed by the "Citizens School Board League" and all three Cleveland daily papers.

The results prove that the campaigns of Lausche and Johnson and some of the councilmanic candidates united the voters for understanding the relation between this election and victory in the war, as well as preparing for the

vital political battle for 1944.

In a brief, impromptu talk last night over the radio, Mayor Lausche pointed out that the people of Cleveland must march forward after their electoral victory, strengthen their win-the-war unity and make Cleveland an example of "people's war unity for economic, political, social and cultural richness."

Tokio Can't Stop Us Now, Says Halsey

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Thursday, Nov. 4 (UP)—Hard-hitting leathernecks

slashed forward through Bougainville's jungles today in an attempt to trap or wipe out 30,000 enemy defenders and Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander of Allied South Pacific Forces, said the Japanese "know they cannot halt us."

Halsey described the invasion of Bougainville, Japan's last major stronghold in the Solomons, as "our greatest venture" in the Southwest Pacific.

"The enemy high command must be worrying tonight—I would," he said in a prepared statement at advanced headquarters Wednesday. "They know we do not plan to stop here. They know they cannot halt us."

British Minister Answers Japan on Prison Camps

(By United Press)

British Minister of State Richard

Ickes-Lewis Sign Mine Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

policy committee. Ickes also made public a copy of a letter to WLB

Chairman William H. Davis asking approval of the proposed agreement in accordance with President Roosevelt's Monday night order setting the mines.

The President made clear in authorizing Ickes to negotiate a wage contract with the miners that it must be subject to WLB approval and be in accord with the board's proposed modifications of the rejected Illinois agreement.

Ickes meantime took occasion to criticize pre-strike statements by Harry McVawter, general manager of the Bituminous Coal Institute, that the industry was producing sufficient coal for all essential purposes.

China Envoy Hails 'Magna Charta'

CHUNGKING, Nov. 3 (UP)—

Minister of Information Liang Hsiao today described the Joint Four-Nation Declaration at Moscow, to which China was a signatory, as the "Magna Charta of our generation," and said it carried out the admonition of Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, that China "collaborate with all nations for the boundless advance of human civilization."

The Moscow Agreement, he said, renders possible the intermingling of the world's best political ideas for the creation of a new world order and is the concrete expression of union of all the forces that stand for peace and justice."

Cacchione and Davis Making Strong Race

(Continued from Page 1)

Manhattan candidates.

Stanley M. Isaacs, Republican, also in Manhattan, is believed to have a very good chance of reelection.

COUNCILMAN HOLDS INTEREST
Cacchione's showing in the early phases of the first choice count was the talk of the 23rd Regiment Armory, at 1322 Bedford Ave., in Brooklyn, where the vote of that borough is being tabulated.

The Communist candidate was among the top three leaders and held strong at the end of the day. However, the count was slow in getting under way half the first day being taken up mostly with organization of the staff by election board members. At 5:45 P.M., 15 minutes before closing time at the armory, a cross section tally was taken of the leading contenders. Up to that time, very few election districts had been sorted and counted. However, fair indication of the first choice vote was observed.

Up until 5:45 P.M., the standing of the leading candidates was as follows: Sharkey, Democrat, 689 votes out of 19 election districts; Hart, Democrat, 969 out of 49 election districts; Earle, Republican, 463 out of 10 election districts; Vogel, Democrat, 675 out of 31 election districts; Rita Casey, Democrat, 1,047 out of 29 election districts; DiGiovanna, Democrat, 631 out of 29 election districts; McCarthy, Democrat, 969 out of 49 election districts.

The official first choice vote count is expected to be completed some time tonight. Unofficial estimates by competent observers placed the number of Brooklyn Councilmen at five instead of the expected six, due to the lowered vote and a high number of invalid ballots.

QUILL RUNNING STRONG
At the Bronx Kingsbridge Armory, the count on first choice votes proceeded slowly with only some 210

Princeton Grid Coach Says:

'Emphasis Should Be Placed on Offense'

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3 (UP)—Harry Mahnken, the partially bald Princeton football coach, is a firm believer in the old saying that the best defense is a good offense, and he'd like to see it put in the rule book for the duration.

Big Harry, pausing in his efforts to make the tiger roar instead of snore, pointed out today that supper hour scrimmages and between-class blackboard drills do not provide enough time to polish a team both offensively and defensively.

So, and for the duration only, Mahnken suggests that all teams be forced to use the same defense—a compulsory six-man line.

The varied and confusing defenses are unnecessary in these times, Mahnken holds. The crowd wants to see scoring and Harry's solution is just to have every team throw up the same defense and let the backs go at it.

"Look at those kids," Mahnken said, pointing to the small Tiger squad working out vigorously in the evening glow that shrouded Palmer Stadium. "I'm lucky if I can get them all together a good full hour each evening. How in the world can you find time, in an hour, to teach these youngsters a defense and an offense that has to be shifted every time you run up against a different type of defense?"

"All the coaches are running into the same difficulty," he added. "It was different back in the days of the football factories, when the coaches had their squads for long periods of concentrated work each day—but those days are gone for a while."

Mahnken pointed out also that the Tigers are "playing for fun" and that it's always more fun to attack than to defend, even in practice. Then, too, that's what the crowd wants.

"I saw the New York Giants and the Green Bay Packers at the Polo Grounds last Sunday," he said, "and the crowd wasn't particularly interested in the fine defensive work. Instead, the fans wanted to see those backs go. It was the offense they wanted."

The coach, who was drafted from old Nassau's 150-pound squad to take over Tad Wieman's varsity post, believes that it will be even more difficult next year.

"There is going to be a great leveling-off process before the next college football season comes around and you're going to find the teams much more evenly-balanced," he prophesied. "The colleges aren't going to be getting these tailor-made stars among their Navy and Marine trainees for most of the current crop will be in uniform by that time. Yes, it will be much more equal all the way around."

But don't get the idea that college football won't carry on.

"Certainly the game will continue," Mahnken insisted. "These 17-year-olds have shown that they can make pretty fair college football players and with 4-F's and Marine and Navy trainees we'll be able to keep it rolling."

And with coaches like Mahnken they will, too. For when he turned back to his squad there were barely enough men left to make two teams. Big Harry simply filled in at fullback, and they polished off their hour's practice—on offense.

Soviets Near Kherson, Key Dnieper Point

(Continued from Page 1)

heavier mechanized units of the Red Army.

The Cossacks were advancing toward the Dnieper mouth so rapidly, Soviet front reports said, that it was considered likely the campaign in this sector would be terminated within a few days.

The Fourth Ukrainian Army had moved 120 miles westward from Melitopol in the ten days since that embattled city fell. It was one of the most rapid advances of the entire Soviet campaign and covered an expanse that surpassed last winter's retreat of the Germans across the Don.

Pockets of Nazi troops still resisted in the everglades north and south of the Nikolop sector, along the river above Kakhovka, in order to protect the river crossings and enable the German command to carry out the evacuation of its shattered units within the Dnieper Bend.

Informed military observers here estimated that Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Manstein would lose at least 100,000 men in the great battles now raging between the Dnieper Bend and the Crimea. At the same time, they believed Manstein might be sowing the seeds of even greater disaster by squandering divisions he had scraped together from various parts of the southern front for his determined counterattacks at Krivoy Rog. They pointed out that by so doing, he had denuded many sectors of manpower which would be desperately needed in the event of a sudden Red Army push at Kiev or elsewhere.

On the Fifth Army right flank, American troops captured Pratiello, Gallo and Vairano in a three-mile advance along Mt. Matese, which carried them within five miles of the exposed hinge of the German line at Venafro, now under violent artillery fire.



Save Paper! Place a standing order at your newsstand today.



The Defeatist Line

THE defeatists are stunned by the Moscow Conference, but they are not silenced. As we said in the first editorial on the historic meeting, they will seek out new and desperate ways to fight the Administration policy and the anti-Hitler Coalition. And we did not have long to wait.

Without direct reference to the Moscow Conference, the Hearst press resumed its violent "Pacific First" and anti-Communist campaign. But a more cautious and more subtle approach is shown by the Daily News, which yesterday broke the silence of the McCormick-Patterson press on the Conference.

The Berlin radio had already given the cue by asserting that at Moscow, Britain and America had succumbed to Stalin. In view of the great, non-partisan rejoicing over the tremendous success of the Moscow meeting, the News dare not openly follow Berlin's advice. Instead, it devotes itself to showing that the conference had hardly any significance.

It claims one "victory": that the Soviet Union pledged not to make a separate peace with Germany—a prospect which existed only in the columns of the defeatist press.

As for the rest, the defeatist organ does not like the joint decision on the punishment of the German war criminals, the declaration on Austrian independence, nor the Italian policy. It does not like the latter because anti-fascists are to be included in the government, and that, it says, can refer only to Communists.

After rejecting every act of the conference (it says nothing about the four-power declaration on post-war security), the News whimpers that the conference "by-passed" and "glided over" the Siberian bases and the future of the old anti-Soviet buffer states—Finland, the Baltics, Poland and Rumania.

Thus, the News reveals the defeatist intention of hammering away at Pacific First, the Bolshevik bogey and the border question in a desperate effort to prevent the realization of the Moscow decisions.

These defeatists and pro-fascists still need another hefty, but home-grown blow. The Pepper-Burton group in the Senate has been joined by Senators Carter Glass and Downey, and non-partisan pressure from all quarters grows hourly to induce the Senate to make the declarations of Moscow its own policy. The enthusiastic endorsement given the Moscow agreements by the CIO Convention is a lead to all the forces of labor and the people.

Let the clear-cut policy adopted at Moscow become the unchallenged position of our government and Congress. That will smoke out all the hidden friends and appeasers of the defeatists and isolate them. Then they can be handled as they should.

The CIO's Path

AS A third day of the general coal strike passed, with John L. Lewis still holding a club over the nation's war effort, millions of Americans both at home and in the armed forces are boiling with indignation that such a situation could happen in the midst of war.

The miners are mistakenly following Lewis in this disastrous strike because they have so far, seen no other leadership in their union. They are isolated from the rest of the labor movement and are not fully aware that there are ways other than strikes through which they can win their demands.

The CIO, now in convention at Philadelphia, took a stand that showed once more that it really expresses the patriotism and will of the workers. Its program should be brought to the miners. The CIO called for scrapping of the outworn "Little Steel" formula and for wage adjustment. But not for the purpose of doing away with a stabilization program, but in order to assure it.

The CIO further declared that it is possible to win this policy and wage adjustment only if the no-strike pledge is strictly upheld. It called upon the miners and railroad workers to join with the CIO in a drive to win the people for the change.

The leaders of the American Federation of Labor, on the other hand, are still silent on the mine strike. This strengthens the suspicion that the AFL's convention at Boston delayed readmission of Lewis because it did not want to have the embarrassing strike on its hands. These schemers may rest assured, however, that when the score is added up they, too, will not escape some responsibility.

The CIO shows not only that its first concern is for the war, but it also recognizes that you can't win America for wage adjustments, price roll-back and a fair tax program by a policy that plays into the hands of the defeatists and their Lewis.

To win the people, labor has to really put forward its entire united strength—CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, miners. The Lewis path is "one that serves those who want to drive away public support from labor."

The AFL's members, as vitally interested as the CIO in the policy outlined at Philadelphia, have the big task of bringing out their unions for it. To do so they must bring the full weight of their pressure against the Woll-Hutcheson Republican defeatist forces who are engaged in intrigues with Lewis in efforts to smash the CIO when labor unity is the urgency.

Bishop Oxnham's Words

LIKE a dire pestilence, anti-Semitism has broken out in still more American communities. From Boston, Hartford and Bridgeport in Connecticut, New York City and other places reports come of mounting hoodlum acts based on racial prejudice.

There have been the painting of shop windows with insults to the Jewish merchants running the establishments, the beating of members of the Jewish community and other like anti-American misdeeds. To read some of the accounts, it would be thought that Nazi brownshirts had been given the freedom of the streets in some of our cities.

Along with this aping of storm trooper hoodlums has gone the recurrence of anti-Negro agitation in a number of instances. Conspicuous in such disgraceful episodes have been the shameful scenes presented to America in the Detroit municipal elections. Mayor Edward Jeffries, who has been unfortunately reelected to his office, has not hesitated to resort to the most astounding appeals to racial hatred in his campaign.

This revival of the organized bitterness which marked the heyday of the Ku Klux Klan is something for our country to check immediately and ruthlessly. Anti-Semitism and all other forms of racial or religious prejudice eat at the very vitals of national life. At this hour of America's supreme test against Hitlerism, to tolerate such diseases in our body politics would be fatal to our fight for national liberation.

The Rev. G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Methodist Church in Boston, has won the thanks of his own community and of the nation in what he said on this matter Tuesday. The Bishop asked that strong powers be given the special committee appointed by Governor Saltonstall to investigate anti-Semitism. "Far from home our sons are fighting to destroy Fascism," said Bishop Oxnam. "It must not be allowed to exist at home."

The Bishop's words remind all America that these current manifestations of race hatred are to be crushed at their very roots. The national government and the state and local authorities are required by their oaths of office to use every means at their disposal to wipe out this evil.

THE biggest single, unifying desire of the people is to have the war finished quickly. All questions of policy, whether pertaining to wartime Europe or the post-war world, are measured against that one desire. Policy is weighed on the balance of a protracted or a shorter war, and if it is found to tip the scales in favor of a quicker victory it is good.

Thus, the first question raised with respect to the Moscow conference is: What will be its effect upon the length of the war?

There can be only one judgment here. It is that the agreements reached at Moscow have the effect of reducing the length of the war. Whatever your present estimate of the end of the war in Europe, the Moscow conference enables you to advance the date considerably.

Naturally, a conference is not a battle front and it does not demolish enemy divisions. But if a conference registers truthfully the new situation in the war and takes decisions accordingly it becomes the instrument for setting into motion the military force which will demolish enemy divisions.

Such was the Moscow conference. It got down to brass tacks, met the problems squarely. Because basic antagonisms powerful enough to overshadow the common need do not exist, the powers reached agreement.

THE unity of Moscow opens a new phase in the coalition. Old differences have been resolved, swept aside or placed in a new setting. United policy was formulated, for the first time as a four-power policy on the peace and a three-power policy on the problems of the decisive European theatre.

Thus the new phase of the war has produced a new phase of the coalition. The danger of lagging



War's End Is Nearer

—by James S. Allen

far behind events has been reduced. The previous unity, based upon the common need to prevent the victory of Hitlerism, has grown into a new unity based upon the common need to rush Hitlerism to its destruction and arrange a durable peace.

The most difficult turning-point in the growth of the coalition has been traversed successfully. In making it, the coalition attained clearer definition of a common policy and closer collaboration for the new tasks.

An equivalent change in the home front is now forced. We also have a more consistent and better defined foreign policy. The forces of disunity, appeasement, pro-fascism, aggressive imperialism are weakened greatly. The forces of national unity have a firmer political base and are strengthened.

We open a new chapter. It is no less a chapter of struggle than the previous one. But we are fighting on a higher plane and we are stronger. We have won an important, even a decisive, position. We must hold this bridgehead into the future, extend it, and from it force the remaining enemy positions.

ON two important counts, therefore, the Moscow conference has the effect of hastening complete victory. The coalition has made the turn to the final phase of the war as a more firmly united coalition. This in itself improves the immediate prospects of shortening the war. At home, the base of national unity has been strengthened, the base of the internal enemies of the people and of the coalition has been weakened. This improves the possibilities for realizing the second front quickly.

The political decisions of the conference will have the effect of shortening the protracted war in still other ways. The coalition unity in the new stage, at which the main concern of Hitler is to avoid collapse, is a brilliant political victory which will increase the demoralization within the German army and people and among the German satellites.

The realization that they cannot provoke disunity within the coalition can lead only to greater dis-

unity within the camp of the Axis. Finland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Spain have decisions to make which they can no longer avoid. Neutrals like Turkey and Sweden must step up their cooperation with the United Nations. In the Far East, Japan's position has been greatly undermined by the Moscow agreement.

This is not to speak of the new strength gained by the liberation movement of the European peoples. They have been made stronger not only in a general political sense, but in a very concrete way by the democratic policy towards Italy, which sets a precedent for other countries and which has the effect of bringing the people's anti-fascist forces into more vigorous action.

OBVIOUSLY, the most effective way to end the war is by bringing the tremendous force of the whole coalition into fully coordinated military action. Therefore, the greatest expectation raised by the Moscow conference is that it will lead without further delay to the cross-Channel invasion. The first fruits of the conference are to be gathered on the battlefield.

To the gigantic military achievements of the Red Army on the decisive front and to the successes of Anglo-American arms in the Mediterranean and in the air, have now been added the diplomatic and political achievements of the tripartite meeting.

If the main reason for the delay in the second front is political, the political unity achieved at Moscow should mean that the doubts, fears and hesitations which have postponed the invasion must now be made to evaporate quickly.

The problem can no longer be reduced to the fantastic riddle of a race to Berlin. No longer can responsible men make their support of a second front depend upon the latest discussion in Polish emigre centers, or in the dining rooms of faded and futile monarchs.

The question has been trimmed of all its superfluous trappings. We have it plain before us. It has to be decided now on its military merits, about which there can no longer be any grave doubts. All that remains is to do.

Anti-Fascist Refugee Group's Long Fight Now Bearing Fruit

By Felix Kausinen

Month in and month out the contributions that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has made to the world-wide democratic movement are bearing fruit. In Mexico, Santo Domingo, Cuba, North Africa, in the occupied countries, and even within Spain itself, anti-fascists released through the efforts of this Committee once more take up arms in the fight against fascism.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was the first organization of its kind to aid the Spanish Republicans when they crossed the frontier into France. After the majority of the Spanish Republicans were interned in French concentration camps, our Committee was the only one in its field to aid these anti-fascists, supplying them with food, medical aid and funds. It was instrumental in saving hundreds of these first fighters against fascism who otherwise would have been deported to Spain.

In North Africa the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee aided in upholding the morale and physical well-being of these men who had been interned in concentration camps and labor camps by the fascist Vichy government. After the entry of American troops into North Africa it again was the first and only organization to demand of the United States State Department the unconditional release of the Spanish Republicans and former members of the International Brigades. A short while later, these heroic men and women were liberated—a victory for the American people and for the Allied cause.

The American people rallied behind the campaign of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee because they realized the need of the United Nations for the experience and ability of these tested anti-fascist fighters.

Today there are thousands upon thousands of Spanish Republicans aiding the Allied armies in North Africa. They are building airports, roads and barracks. Each and every one of these men and women lives for but one thing—to liberate their country, Spain.

THEY'RE ANTI-FASCISTS STILL

But what has happened to the hundreds of former members of the International Brigades who were released from North Africa? Where are they? What are they doing?

The Czechoslovaks who went to England joined the Czechoslovak army. In England they are helping to build a great anti-fascist Czechoslovak army that will help to defeat fascism and to liberate their country. Dozens of Czechoslovak

International Brigadiers returned to their native land and are today helping to organize a strong underground movement that will mobilize the Czechoslovakian people behind the cause of the United Nations.

From Moscow, dated October 8th, comes the following news report. The Polish Brigadiers who were recently released from North Africa upon their arrival in the Soviet Union immediately began the organization of a Polish Brigade to fight against fascism. Dozens of Polish Brigadiers who had been interned in North Africa, with no thought to their own rehabilitation, immediately volunteered as guerrilla fighters to be sent behind the fascist lines to harass the enemy.

These Polish Brigadiers would not have gotten into the Soviet Union to organize a Polish Brigade, had not the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the American people been a very important factor in their release.

Out of the six generals leading the heroic Yugoslav Partisan Army of Liberation, three were former members of the International Brigades, released from the French concentration camps through the efforts of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The entire world today knows of the heroic exploits of Constantin Nadj, Gen. Tito and Boshich.

BECOME GUERRILLAS

And there are 200 more of these International Brigadiers in the Yugoslav Partisan Army.

Similar contributions have been made by this Committee to the people's movements in Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, Germany and Austria.

Former members of the International Brigades played a very important role in preparing the ground for the entry of American troops into Sicily and later, into the Italian mainland. Today, we know that dozens of Italian Brigadiers who fought on the side of the Spanish Republic are leaders in the Italian people's movement that is carrying on such a heroic fight behind the lines.

And what of our Spanish Republicans?

Hundreds of Spanish Republicans who went to the Soviet Union right after Franco's conquest of Spain are fighting today in the regular Soviet army, and many of them have organized themselves into Spanish units. Dozens have received high honors from the Soviet Government for their bravery and leadership in action. Many of them, too, have died, but not in vain.

In Santo Domingo, Cuba, Mexico,

there are hundreds of Spanish Republicans who have been brought to safety because of the work of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Wherever they are, these men and women continue to fight fascism. They are making great contributions to the economic and social progress of the countries where they have found asylum, and are preparing for the day when they shall once more return to Spain not only to liberate their native land, but to help build a free and democratic Spain.

SPAIN'S UNDERGROUND

Dozens upon dozens of them have returned to Spain to work underground and some have been caught and executed by the fascist storm troops of Francisco Franco, Hitler's ally. But the Spanish people's movement today is better organized than ever before—their illegal newspapers appear regularly, their illegal radio stations continue to function.

The people of Spain are being prepared for the liberation of their country and for the reestablishment of the Spanish Republic.

Through their illegal radio stations the people of Spain have received reports of the magnificent Convention of friends of Republican Spain recently held in Mexico City. They know that the American people are wholeheartedly behind their struggle against Franco terror and for a free Spain. The struggle of the Spanish people has been stimulated to a greater degree than ever before because they know of the work of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the help they are receiving from the American people.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has now undertaken a very important task, and one that must be fulfilled—that of liberating from Franco's prisons and concentration camps one and one-half million Spanish Republicans.

The Spanish people want no compromise with fascism, no appeasement of Franco, no monarchy. They want a Spanish Republic, a democratic Spain.

In order to help the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee accomplish this task, all true anti-fascists must mobilize the American people wholeheartedly behind this campaign for the liberation of these one and one-half million men and women. One and one-half million men and women liberated from Franco's prisons and concentration camps means one and one-half million more people in the fight against fascism. This will be the best guarantee that after fascism is defeated, there will be a free Spain.

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

LOTS of talent working on the Daily Worker never quite makes the columns of the paper. Harry Raymond, for example, a veteran reporter of political affairs, also does card tricks and juggles superbly.

I knew this, but never had learned just how Harry acquired his repertoire of magic. A recent column on Houdini inspired him to confess in the following letter which I am sharing with every reader.



Dear Mike:

Your column Sunday about Houdini and your Brooklyn magician friend Zovello struck a sympathetic chord here. I knew Harry Houdini quite well. He stopped at my father's hotel in Johnstown, Pa., when he played the Majestic Theatre there and he used to take me backstage to watch his performances. I learned something about the hocus pocus business from Houdini and various other magicians—Howard Thurston, the Great Leon, a fellow by the name of George Rushing (who did a Chinese act under the name of Rush Toy), Jarro and others. And for years I have done magic, as an amateur chiefly, venturing into the professional field briefly as a youngster for two flops. But I have since maintained an interest in the magic fraternity, especially from the standpoint of the good work its members have done and are doing to expose supernaturalism.

HARRY HOUDINI was the greatest of them all. He did more to expose spiritualists, downright frauds and miracle mongers, who for years preyed on the gullible public, than any other man. He preferred to be known as a scientist and a materialist rather than as a showman. He ruthlessly exposed Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's senseless flight into the realm of metaphysics, spiritualism and mental telepathy. He was also the author of several books, the best of which was "Miracle Mongers and Their Methods."

And he believed in organization, too. He was president of the Society of American Magicians until his untimely death in Canada.

Hundreds of other members of the fraternity followed in his footsteps. And they are still doing fine work, both in the field of entertainment and exposing soothsayers.

I remember Houdini standing on the Majestic Theatre stage performing a baffling feat before a mystified audience and warning with a happy twinkle in his eye: "There is nothing supernatural about it. It is only a trick." It is significant that one of the most successful American shows to tour the Soviet Union was Dante's fine magic show. Wonder where he is today?

This brings me to final point. Some one ought to go to work on this so-called Mental Wizard, Polgar, described in a big Saturday Evening Post article last week as a fellow with some sort of supernatural powers. I have never seen him work, but from what I read about him he is another of those obvious fakes using methods of the professional magician, yet claiming mystic powers and spreading superstition. There's a job for your friend Zovello. And if I can be of any help in exposing this Saturday Evening Post charlatan I would be glad to join Zovello in the happy project.

Yours,
HARRY RAYMOND.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

NOVEMBER 4, 1938

PARIS.—The opposition to the sell-out Premier of the French Cabinet, Edouard Daladier, swirled higher through France today, spurred on by important declarations from People's Front and nationalist sources.

The Paris Committee of the People's Front passed, without a single dissenting vote, a resolution strenuously protesting against Tory Prime Minister Chamberlain's plan to force France to grant belligerent rights to the Hitler-Mussolini puppet in Spain, General Franco.

INNSBRUCK, Austria.—Nazi Elite Guards and Storm Troopers occupied the Servitan Monastery today in accordance with a decree by Joseph Buerkel, Reich Commissioner.



Appealing Margaret C. Russell of the War Savings Staff licks up this new Treasury poster which will be seen from coast to coast. It pictures retailers' slogan, "SAY YES." A drive is underway for Americans to buy additional War Stamps.

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